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COMMUNITY HEALTH and WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

302

1942 and 1940 —
30 URBAN AREAS

by

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and
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Foreword

The preparation of this Nation for war and its entrance into the war inevitably produced important changes in the scope and nature of the supporting community services. The general outlines of some of these changes are well known to persons connected with specific health and welfare programs. However, a panoramic view of changes in the broad health and welfare fields that have accompanied entrance into the war has not been available up to this time. The expressed need of officials responsible for the planning, organization, and maintenance of local community health and welfare services for a comprehensive and quantitative statement of the adjustment of health and welfare programs to the war situation motivated the undertaking of the present study.

Since 1930 the Children's Bureau has conducted the social-statistics project to assist urban communities in developing comparable statistical data on the operation of health and welfare agencies. As an integral part of this project, data were collected in 1936 (in cooperation with Community Chests and Councils, Inc.), in 1938, and in 1940 on expenditures of health and welfare agencies in urban areas. The councils of social agencies, community chests, and other central planning agencies in the large communities cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the social-statistics project urged the undertaking of the expenditure study for 1942 as a basis for community planning in the war emergency.

The social-statistics project has been from its inception an entirely voluntary and cooperative enterprise between the local communities and the Children's Bureau. For each community participating in the project a local planning agency, usually the council of social agencies, names a staff member as local supervisor to be responsible for collecting reports from operating agencies and for forwarding the data to the Children's Bureau. With the wartime necessity for maintaining only the most essential governmental activities, it has been necessary for the participating communities, through the supervisors, to assume an increasingly larger measure of responsibility for the project. For this report each supervisor not only collected statistical data from all local welfare and health agencies but also prepared summary tabulations for his area. The supervisors also submitted statements descriptive of conditions in their areas, and these statements form the basis for much of the interpretation given in this report. In addition the supervisors assisted in providing field supervision by establishing themselves in five regional organizations, with a supervisor in each region serving as regional secretary. The regional secretaries assisted in planning the study, arranged instructional meetings, and coordinated contacts between various local supervisors and the Children's Bureau.

The following agencies contributed the time of the regional secretaries, who not only conducted the study in their own communities but also assisted neighboring communities to meet the requirements of the study: Syracuse Community Chest and Council; Dayton Bureau of Community Service; Social Planning Council of St. Louis; Council of Social Agencies of Dallas; Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles.

The names of the local supervisors, including the regional secretaries, are listed on page iv. In a very real sense this is their report. Acknowledgment is also made of consultation and assistance given by the technical subcommittee of the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee on Social Statistics.

The study was supervised by Edward E. Schwartz, Director of the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau, and the report was prepared by him and Eloise R. Sherman. Evelyn Davis had charge of the statistical editing and tabulation of the data.

In addition to the statistical product resulting from the study, the highly cooperative process through which it was conducted yielded positive values in demonstrating some of the possibilities of constructive relationships between a Federal governmental agency and local agencies, both public and private.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, *Chief,*
Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

LOCAL SUPERVISORS IN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN STUDY

Ralph E. Pumphrey, Community Chest and Council, Syracuse, N. Y., *Regional Secretary.*

Rita E. Beuchert, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.
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Sara Kerr (alternate, Mrs. Jane Skinner), Buffalo Foundation, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Earl L. Koos, Council of Social Agencies, Rochester, N. Y.
Anna D. Ward, Council of Social Agencies, Baltimore, Md.
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Mrs. Mary S. Hughes, Community Fund, Sioux City, Iowa.
Charles I. Madison (alternate, Alice Whipple), Community Chest, Des Moines, Iowa.
Helen R. Noyes (alternate, Clifford C. King), Council of Social Agencies, Omaha, Nebr.
James K. Phillips, Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Eloise R. Sherman, Council of Social Agencies, Dallas, Tex., *Regional Secretary.*

Harold Braun (alternate, Mrs. Irene F. Conrad), Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Tex.
Vilona P. Cutler (alternate, Steve Nelson), The Community Fund, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Chester Fischer, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Reynolda Miller, Community Chest, Birmingham, Ala.
Margaret D. Yates, Council of Social Agencies, Fort Worth, Tex.

Helen C. Dean, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, Calif., *Regional Secretary.*

Frank M. Moncrief, Community Chest, San Francisco, Calif.

Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime

Setting of Health and Welfare Services, 1940-42

The transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy that took place in the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, set in motion pervasive social forces affecting virtually all the people of the country. As the fortunes of families changed, old needs disappeared and new ones emerged. Many people formerly in financial need became self-supporting; others became needy in ways new to them. Many people for the first time made a claim on the welfare and health services of the community.

Social forces characteristic of the times and important in shaping the needs for health and welfare services included the unprecedented increase in production, employment, and income; the rise in the cost of living; the surge of workers from country places to towns and cities; the phenomenal increase in marriages and in births; and the mobilization of youth, men, and women into the armed forces of the country.

Rise in Employment and Earnings.

The upswing in economic activity that took place from 1940 to 1942 was as dramatic and as sweeping as the decline of a decade before. The boom-like conditions resulting from defense work melted labor reserves frozen in unemployment. According to Census Bureau estimates, unemployment in the Nation stood at about 8 million persons during the last half of 1940, which was less than one-half the number that were jobless during the worst years of the depression. The entry of the Nation into the war and the conversion of industry to all-out war production forced a continued and sharp decline in unemployment through 1941 and 1942; and by the end of 1942 unemployment in the Nation had reached a new low of 1,500,000 persons.

Unemployment among Negroes, as well as among white persons, declined rapidly during this period. The Census Bureau reports that in October 1940, when total unemployment was 7,400,000, 13 percent of the white and 21 percent of the nonwhite workers in the labor force were unemployed; 2 years later, unemployment had dropped to about 3 percent for white and about 5 percent for nonwhite workers.

Women and children were likewise drawn into the labor market in increased numbers. In December 1942, 4,300,000 more women were working than 2 years earlier. Children, too, were attracted to jobs, especially jobs in retail or wholesale mercantile establishments, such as delivery and errand work, waiting on customers, and working as "soda jerkers." Youthful workers, 16 and 17 years of age, found employment in increasing numbers in manufacturing industries, such as aircraft factories, shipyards, and textile mills. The number of employment certificates issued to children from 14 through 17 years of age in 1942 for regular and vacation employment was almost four times as great as in 1940 (appendix table III). The demand for child labor pressed against and sometimes broke through existing child-labor laws and standards.

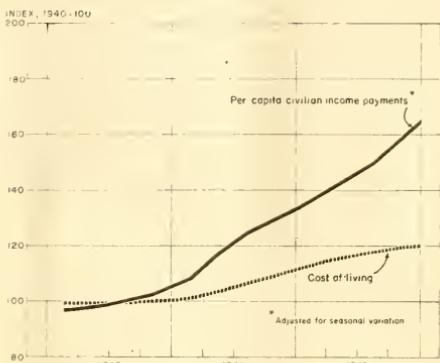
Total employment in the Nation advanced steadily between 1940 and 1942, from 46,000,000 in December 1940 to 52,000,000 in December 1942. In addition the personnel of the armed forces increased by about 6,000,000. In most metropolitan areas having concentrations of manufacturing industries the rate of increase in employment was greater than in the Nation as a whole.

The marked rise in employment in manufacturing industries was exceeded by the rise in pay rolls because of upgrading of positions, increases in wage scales, and extension of the workweek. In the manufacturing industries of the Nation the index of pay rolls reached new heights during 1942; in December 1942 indexes based on 1939 wages and employment stood at 288 for weekly wages and 165 for employment. With the increase in employment and wages and the shift in production from goods for civilian use to goods for war use, a rise in the cost of living followed. The imposition of Government price controls retarded the rise in the cost of living. The cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in large cities increased about 16 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Civilian incomes advanced more rapidly *on the average* from 1940 to 1942 than did the cost of living, as is shown in figure 1. Payments to wage earners and salaried workers increased

from 63 percent of all income payments to individuals in 1940 to 69 percent in 1942. The average annual compensation of employees, including wage earners and salaried workers in private nonagricultural industry, increased 31 percent between 1940 and 1942 (from \$1,327 to \$1,733). The increase in average earnings, combined with the rise in employment, meant that in spite of increased cost of living and increased taxation, many people were better able in 1942 than in 1940 to purchase the services as well as the commodities that they needed.

FIGURE 1.—INCOME PAYMENTS AND COST OF LIVING, 1940-42¹



¹ Based on chart from Survey of Current Business (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce), October 1943, by permission.

Not all families were better off in 1942 than in 1940. Millions of people whose livelihood depended upon fixed incomes, such as insurance benefits, pensions, dependency allotments, assistance grants, and rigid low wages, found their purchasing power seriously impaired and their standard of living lowered by the increased cost of living. Even with the increase in average income, two-fifths of all families and single consumers had incomes of less than \$1,500 in 1942; and the increase in the cost of living was of special import to this large sector of the population.

Population Changes in Urban Areas.

During the period 1940 to 1942, most urban areas experienced large-scale population shifts. The civilian population in the metropolitan areas of the country increased more than 1½ million. This increase, in spite of large with-

drawals of men and women into the armed forces, occurred principally because of the migration of workers from rural areas to the cities, drawn by the manpower demands of war production plants and supporting service industries. Adding to the population increase in urban areas was the rise in the birth rate which took place with the boom-like increase in employment and income and the concomitant rise in marriages. The birth rate rose from 17.9 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 21 in 1942. This 17-percent increase was the greatest reported for any period of equal length since the establishment of the birth registration area in 1915. In 1942 about 2,800,000 babies were born in the United States, almost 500,000 more than in 1940.

Changes in Community Organization for Health and Welfare Services.

As the country united for war, community concern about manpower and morale forced into the public consciousness basic needs long neglected in many communities. As the community moved to meet social needs it became apparent that many of the war-related factors, such as increased employment, that gave rise to these needs both aided and plagued efforts to administer needed services. The increasing availability of agency funds, particularly of private funds, was offset by problems of staff shortage, transportation, and rising prices, which were common to new programs as well as to programs established before the war.

Some new organizations were established to develop war-emergency programs. To a large extent, however, existing organizations and facilities were utilized. Many agencies whose programs were immediately affected by the war reoriented their programs to the new needs. Others were unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions. Moreover, not all changes occurring during the war were the result of war conditions; many developments occurred independently of or in spite of the war. Some welfare and health activities in communities not in the main stream of war preparation seemed to remain relatively unaffected during this period.

The response to the war of National, State-wide, and local agencies under public auspices and under private auspices is reflected in large part in their expenditures for service and operations. The configuration of health and welfare services provided to the people of 30 large urban communities in the first full year of the country's participation in the war is traced in this report.

Measuring Changes in Health and Welfare Services

The Children's Bureau, through the social-statistics project, has received reports since 1930 on the volume of health and welfare services provided in selected urban communities. Beginning with 1936 annual reports also have been obtained in alternate years on expenditures for services provided. When the war came, the social-statistics project was immediately available for measuring the resulting changes in health and welfare programs. These changes are measured in this report by comparing expenditures for 1942 with similar data for 1940. Of the 45 areas that have been able to meet the requirements of the project for reporting the volume of service, 30 have also been able to obtain, in 1940 and in 1942, the financial information required for analysis of expenditures.

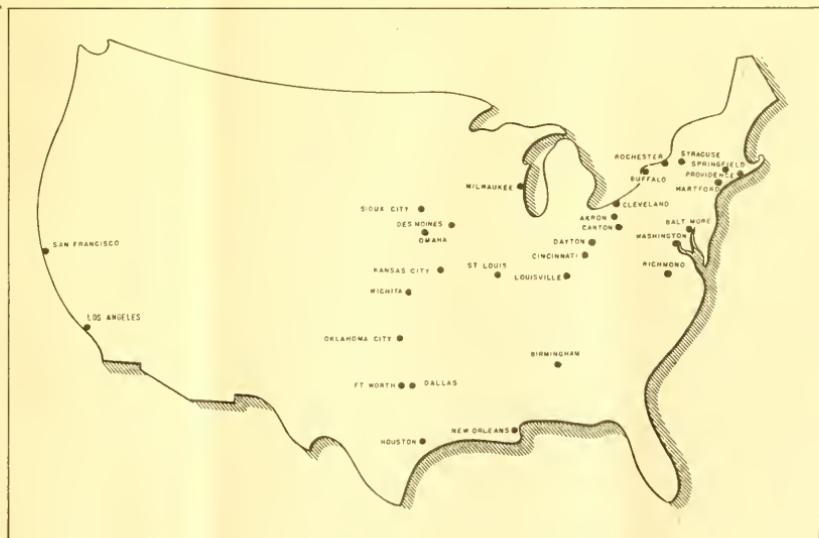
Areas and Services Included.

As is shown in figure 2, the 30 areas included in this report are distributed widely over the country. Though administrative rather than

statistical considerations determined the selection of the areas, the 30 areas included represent a substantial portion of the large urban communities in the Nation. The combined civilian population of the 30 areas in 1942 was estimated at 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the total population of the metropolitan areas in the country. Conclusions based on the data reported by the 30 areas are believed to have significance, in general, for urban health and welfare programs in the United States.

All the major programs of a health or welfare nature in these communities are covered in this report. Family relief, foster-home care, nonprofit hospital service, community-center activities, public-work programs—these and many others are included. The types of services reported vary widely, ranging from the provision of food and shelter to the intensive study and treatment of personality and behavior problems. Although the services included are community facilities, they should not be thought of as exclusively charitable programs, for they are frequently available to

FIGURE 2.—LOCATION OF THE 30 URBAN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY



all economic groups. However, organizations operated for profit are excluded. Strictly educational or penal institutions and social-insurance programs likewise are not considered within the scope of this report.

Expenditures reported relate to those health and welfare services provided to the population of the reporting areas. Many communities make available hospital, child-welfare, and other services to nonresidents. Expenditures for services to nonresidents are excluded from this report, except those services to persons for whom the communities customarily have assumed responsibility; for example, services to transients and travelers, nonresident unmarried mothers, and, in 1942, persons in the armed forces.

Expenditures as a Measuring Rod.

Expenditure data offer the best single yardstick that can be applied to the variety of health and welfare programs in most American communities. Other measurements, such as the number of hospital patient-days or the number of families given assistance by a relief agency, might be applied to a specific program or group of programs, but the nature of the services provided by the various agencies in a community differ so widely that it is not mean-

ingful to count them together. The dollar is a common denominator of all programs.

Variation in the purchasing power of the dollar, which was especially significant between 1940 and 1942, affected the extent to which changes in expenditures reflect changes in the provision of health and welfare services. Data on the volume of service provided, although not yet available for publication, have been used to determine whether increased expenditures indicate increased costs of service or increased volume of service.

Use of Descriptive Reports From the Areas.

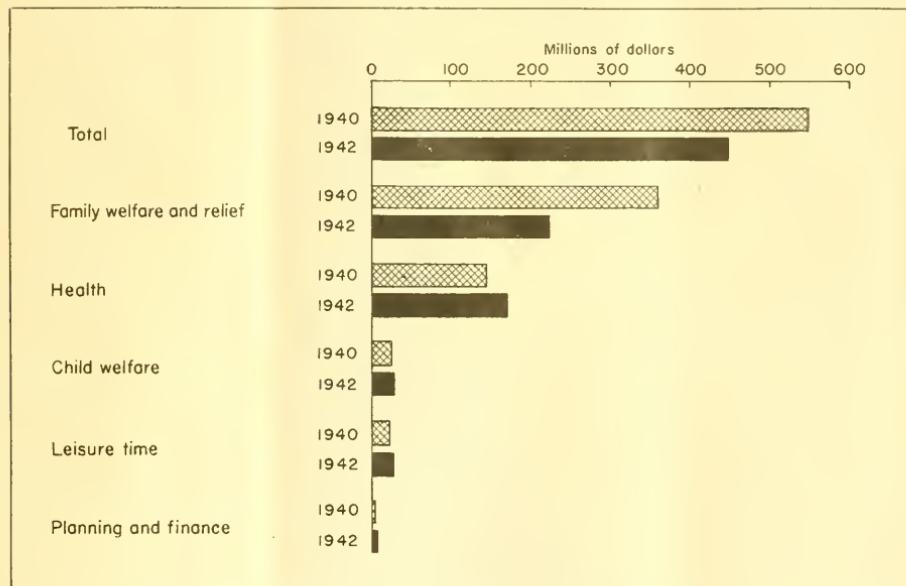
Comments on National, State, and local developments relating to changes in expenditures, which were supplied by the areas along with statistical reports on expenditures in 1940 and 1942, were used in generalizing on factors connected with changes. Although direct and quantitative relationships could not be established between changes in expenditures and the factors to which the changes were thought to be related, the comments from a number of areas taken together represent informed opinion as to the ways in which the war and other social forces have influenced expenditures for health and welfare services.

Changes in the First War Year—In Brief

Expenditures for all health and welfare services in 30 large urban areas were somewhat under half a billion dollars in 1942—down one-fifth from 1940. This decrease in expenditures was largely the result of a reduction of nearly two-fifths in relief and family-welfare expenditures, which, in 1940, were greater than expenditures for all other health and welfare services combined (fig. 3).

seven areas that spent more in 1942—Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and Oklahoma City—were the only areas that reported an increase in expenditures for family welfare and relief. The recent establishment and the rapid growth of the old-age-assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs in Texas and Oklahoma go far in explaining the variation of the four southwestern communities from the general

FIGURE 3.—TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942—MAJOR FIELDS OF SERVICE



Expenditures other than those for relief and family welfare increased as follows:

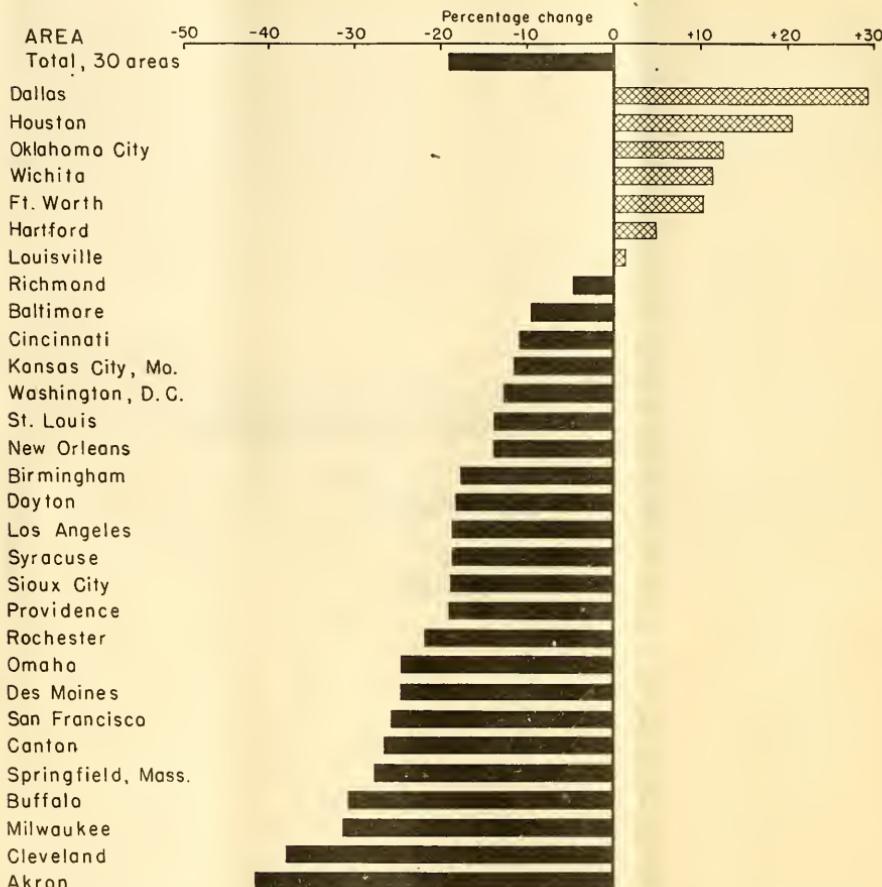
Health services	20 percent
Group-work and leisure-time activities	18 percent
Child-welfare services	9 percent
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	8 percent

Twenty-three of the thirty areas spent less in 1942 than in 1940 for health and welfare services, as is shown in figure 4. Four of the

pattern of change. The range from an increase of 29 percent in Dallas to a decrease of 41 percent in Akron points up the differences in local changes and in the effects of the war on the various areas.

The rise in the cost of providing service, affecting the expenditures of all the areas for all types of health and welfare programs, was a most pervasive factor in the war changes; even the sharp decline in relief expenditures was somewhat retarded by increases in family budgets because of the rise in the cost of living.

FIGURE 4.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



Institutions with large fixed costs spent more money in 1942, although the amount of service provided by some remained stable or even declined from the 1940 level.

Improved economic conditions and the induction of men and women into the armed forces were powerful influences in reshaping health and welfare programs. Expenditures for those programs which are designed to meet economic distress and which are provided chiefly by public agencies declined, while ex-

penditures increased for those programs whose purpose was to provide service for men in the armed forces and their families.

Changes in Financing.

Public-agency expenditures, which were more than three times as great as private-agency expenditures in 1940, were little more than twice those of private agencies in 1942. The decrease in the expenditures of public agencies

and the increase in those of private agencies are shown by the following data:

Auspices	1940		1942	
	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent
All agencies.....	\$550,665	100.0	\$446,313	100.0
Public.....	430,257	78.1	298,729	66.9
Private.....	120,408	21.9	147,584	33.1

The proportion of public funds in the total amounts spent for every major health and welfare service was less in 1942 than in 1940. Federal funds dropped from 36 to 24 percent of total expenditures, as is shown in figure 5. The proportion of local public and State funds in total expenditures changed little, but the amounts spent from these sources as well as those from Federal funds dropped markedly.

Income from persons receiving service constituted almost twice as great a proportion of the total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940, and was the chief factor in the increased importance of private funds. All other types of private funds combined—including contributions through community chests and other channels and income from investments and earnings—also increased in relation to total health and welfare expenditures.

Changes in Programs.

Behind the over-all changes in most of the major fields of service were offsetting shifts in individual programs. For example, although total family-welfare expenditures decreased, more money was spent for some types of family welfare, notably the home-service program of the American Red Cross, sheltered workshops, and service for the handicapped. The important changes in individual programs are listed here and described in more detail in subsequent sections of the report.

Child welfare.—The programs absorbing most child-welfare funds—foster-home care, protective services, and care of dependent children in institutions—were less affected by the war and showed less change in expenditures than did:

Day-nursery care for children of working mothers, for which expenditures increased more than one-fifth; or

Services for delinquent children, for which expenditures increased markedly in response to growing interest in behavior problems. Expenditures for institutional care for delinquent children rose 14 percent and those for probation and other services for delinquent children increased 10 percent.

Family welfare and relief.—Programs whose expenditures changed as employment and family incomes increased were:

General relief, for which expenditures declined 57 percent; and

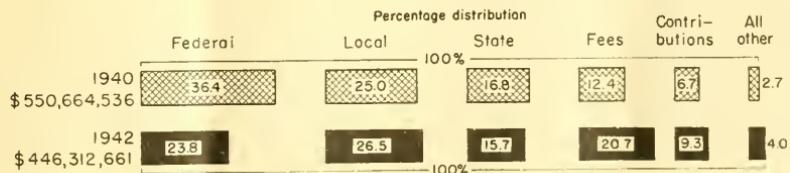
WPA, for which expenditures in 1942 were less than one-third of those in 1940; and

Sheltered employment and vocational-training programs for the handicapped, for which expenditures increased 51 percent, as sheltered workshops accepted contracts for processing military supplies, expanded their facilities, and so increased their budgets.

Special types of public assistance.—Aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and especially, aid to the aged—were less affected by improved economic conditions than were some other family-welfare and relief services, and expenditures for these social-security programs were at a higher level in the first year of the war than in 1940.

Among the family-welfare and relief programs showing the sharpest increases in ex-

FIGURE 5.—SOURCES OF FUNDS USED TO FINANCE TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



penditures were those designed to meet the needs of servicemen and their families and those that could be adapted to war services, such as:

The home-service program of the American Red Cross, whose 1942 expenditures were more than three times as great as in 1940, and, in some areas, rose to five and even to eight times the 1940 level; and

The new USO programs and the extension of *Travelers Aid* services, which resulted in a 15-percent increase in expenditures for travel services.

Health services.—All the 30 areas showed increases in total expenditures for all health services combined. *Health was the only major field of service in which increases occurred in every area.*

The demand for *hospital care* increased with the ability of people to pay for service, with the rising birth rate, and with the increase in population in the urban areas. These factors, combined with higher maintenance, material, and staff costs, were largely responsible for a 23-percent increase in expenditures for hospital care. This increase is particularly significant because hospital expenditures constituted more than four-fifths of the total expenditures for health services.

Health services other than hospital care, including such programs as public-health nursing and school hygiene, showed in-

creased expenditures because of rising operating costs, in spite of decreased ability in many instances to supply services because of shortages of doctors and nurses.

Group-work and leisure-time activities.—The need for providing *recreation and leisure-time facilities to soldiers away from home* was the primary force behind the expansion of leisure-time activities and expenditures in the first year of the war. While expenditures for all types of leisure-time programs increased, the 28-percent rise for group work, including the USO, was most important.

Planning, financing, and coordinating services.—The only type of central service for which less money was spent in 1942 than in 1940 was the *social-service exchange*, whose work is closely related to the volume of health and welfare services provided to individuals. A 15-percent decrease in expenditures of social-service exchanges was reported.

Civilian-defense councils, organized to provide civilian protective services and to coordinate emergency health and welfare services, entered the community-planning field in 1942. The amounts expended in that year by civilian-defense councils were relatively small only because councils of social agencies and other established community organizations made their facilities available for the planning of wartime health and welfare services.

Child Welfare

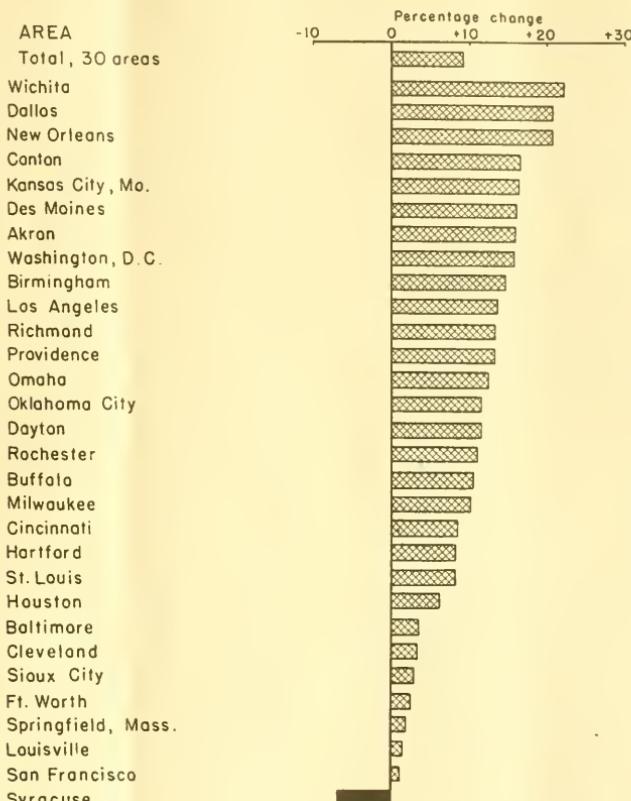
Community welfare services to children in peacetime and in wartime make available to children the resources of the community that aid in their protection, growth, and full development. The provision of financial assistance to parents of children through general relief and aid to dependent children, of child-health services in clinics, hospitals, and schools, and of recreational and leisure-time facilities are reviewed elsewhere in this report. Child-welfare services discussed in this section are protective services to children in their own homes and in foster homes, institutional care, day care, serv-

ices for delinquent children, and maternity-home care.

Changes in Expenditures for Child Welfare

For child welfare almost \$26,000,000 was spent in 1942 in 30 urban areas. Increases in child-welfare expenditures were reported by 29 areas, and decreases by only 1 (fig. 6). The individual changes in expenditures of the 30 areas clustered closely around the over-all increase of 9 percent; almost half reported increased expenditures of 5 to 15 percent.

FIGURE 6.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD WELFARE—30 URBAN AREAS



Effects of the War on Child-Welfare Expenditures.

The effects of the war on child-welfare services were chiefly on the side of difficulties in administering the services rather than on changes in the kinds or volume of service supplied. The general rise in the cost of living was accompanied by an increase in expenditures for all types of child-welfare services (table 4). Upward adjustments in salaries of child-welfare workers were made in line with increased living costs and also as a result of the competition for trained workers from the expanded and newly created war-service programs, and to some extent from private industry. Expendi-

tures for institutional care of dependent and neglected children, which in both 1940 and 1942 constituted almost one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures, increased 8 percent, and 21 of the 30 areas shared in this increase. This increase in expenditures did not result from an increase in service. A substantial portion of the cost of institutional programs is for fixed overhead, which does not vary directly with the number of children under care. Increases in expenditures were reported not only for institutional care of children but also for some of the other child-welfare programs in spite of decreases in the number of children given care.

Table 1.—Expenditures for child-welfare services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹
[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices				
	Expenditures		Expenditures		Expenditures				
	1940	1942	Percent change	1940	1942	Percent change			
Total, 30 areas	\$23,842	\$25,987	+9.0	\$11,529	\$12,844	+11.4	\$12,312	\$13,143	+6.7
Protective, foster care of dependent children	8,311	8,743	+5.2	4,002	4,466	+11.6	4,310	4,277	-0.8
Institutions for dependent children	7,406	8,023	+8.3	1,549	1,724	+11.3	5,857	6,299	+7.5
Day nurseries	774	940	+21.5	123	86	-30.1	650	854	+31.5
Maternity homes	762	857	+12.5	3	3	+10.0	759	854	+12.5
Services to children with behavior problems	2,856	3,281	+14.3	2,932	3,230	+10.2	23	31	+31.0
Institutions for delinquent children	3,629	4,148	+14.3	2,921	3,632	+14.1	708	815	+15.1
Other child-welfare services	5	10	+218.2	2	2		5	13	+178.6

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

Maternity-home service likewise was subject to the pressure of rising costs felt by other types of institutions, and an increase of 13 percent in expenditures was reported for this program.

Protective and foster-home care accounted for more than one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures. Combined expenditures of the 30 areas for this service rose 5 percent. The full force of rising costs was modified in some of the areas by restrictions in ability to provide service, especially by difficulties in finding foster homes. Reports from many of the areas indicated that as a result of large-scale in-migration and the accompanying housing shortage, child-welfare agencies had great difficulty in obtaining foster homes. The disruption of "normal" families of the kind required for acceptable placement of children, because housewives were entering gainful employment and husbands were entering the armed forces, also reduced the number of potential foster-family homes.

Not all the increases in expenditures for child welfare were the result of the increased cost of providing service. Heightened community interest in the perennial problem of juvenile delinquency¹ and pressing need for day care for children of working mothers were responsible for increases in expenditures for these services. Institutional care and other services for delinquent children accounted for more than one-fourth of the total child-welfare expenditures. Expenditures for institutional care of delinquent children for the 30 areas increased 14 percent, and increases were reported in 25

areas. Expenditures for services to delinquent children exclusive of institutional care rose 10 percent.

Day care of children of working mothers showed a proportionately larger increase in expenditures than any other major type of child-welfare service. The general tightening of the labor market in 1941 and 1942 was quickly felt in the demand for day care. The large-scale entrance of women into employment created unprecedented demands for the care of children while their mothers were at work. Thousands of women working in service and other low-salaried occupations, who had heavy financial responsibilities, were not able to provide care for their children through domestic help, nor to place them in commercial nursery schools, nor to make other plans for them. Various methods were used in the 30 communities to attempt to meet the need for community facilities in this field. For example, the hours that day nurseries and nursery schools were open were extended to accommodate more children or to care for children of mothers who were working at night. Facilities were expanded to house more children, and new day nurseries were established. Expenditures for day-nursery care more than doubled in 4 critical defense areas, and increased significantly in 21 of the 28 areas reporting this type of service.

The over-all increase in expenditures for day care of children of working mothers is represented only partly in the figures included in this report. These data show an increase of 22 percent, but cover only nurseries established primarily to provide day care. Not included are expenditures for counseling service and foster-day-care programs provided by general family-welfare and child-welfare agencies, nor WPA expenditures for nursery schools. Many

¹ Changes from 1940 to 1942 in the volume of juvenile-delinquency cases disposed of by the courts included in the Children's Bureau juvenile-court series are reported in *Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1940-42*, Social Statistics Supplement to The Child, December 1943.

nursery schools changed their emphasis from education to day care and became an important part of the day-care program of many communities. For example, in 16 areas for which 1942 data for WPA nursery schools are available, but not included in this study, expenditures in 1942 amounted to more than \$400,000, as compared with \$273,700 spent in these areas for day nurseries under public and private auspices.² Although the increase in expenditures for day nurseries seems substantial, nevertheless at the end of 1942 many communities still faced a growing unmet need for community facilities to care for the children of working mothers.

Auspices of Agencies Providing Child-Welfare Services.

Child-welfare as well as other health and welfare expenditures are classified in this report according to auspices on the basis of whether the authority under which the agencies operated was publicly or privately controlled. The main sources of income are frequently the same as the auspices—for example, tax funds are usually spent by a public agency. However, in this report, auspices are classified not by the source of funds but by the nature of the governing body responsible for policies and administration of the agency's program. Agencies under public auspices are those that represent local, State, or Federal government, and agencies under private auspices represent nonprofit associations and other voluntary groups. Public and private agencies spent about the same proportions of total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940. While expenditures for child welfare under both public and private auspices increased, the percentage increase in expenditures of all public agencies was 11 percent as compared with 7 percent for all private agencies (table 1). If WPA funds for nursery schools are included, the growth in importance of public child care appears even more striking. Important in the increase in total expenditures for child welfare under public auspices were the rises in the amounts spent for institutional care of delinquent children (14 percent); other services for delinquent children (10 percent); and protective and foster-home care of dependent children (12 percent).

The treatment of delinquency is primarily a function of public agencies, such as probation

and public-welfare departments; consequently amounts expended by private agencies were relatively small in both 1940 and 1942. However, private agencies reported an increase of 31 percent in expenditures for service to delinquent children. Another notable increase in expenditures of private agencies (31 percent) was that for day nurseries. The only decrease in private-agency expenditures was for protective and foster-home care, in contrast to the increase in expenditures of public agencies in this field.

Changes in Financing Child-Welfare Services.

In the child-welfare field, private agencies expend important sums of public money transferred to them for care of children who are public charges. In 1942 only 49 percent of the total child-welfare expenditures were spent by public agencies, although 56 percent of the total expenditures were from public funds. The use of public funds by private agencies was particularly prevalent in financing institutional and foster-home care of dependent children.

The largest single source of child-welfare money in both 1940 and 1942 was local tax funds. However, a shift in emphasis in public financing of child welfare from the use of local to State funds is noticeable from the data presented in table 2. This shift was particularly pronounced in financing institutional care for delinquent children.

More public than private funds were used in both 1940 and 1942. Private funds assumed slightly greater importance in financing child-welfare expenditures in 1942 than they had in 1940, primarily because of the increase in amounts paid as fees by beneficiaries of the services.

Increased reliance on fees was characteristic of the financing of day care and of maternity-home care. Fees were, in fact, the only source of funds which increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures, in all the child-welfare fields.

The pattern of change in sources of funds used for all child-welfare services followed closely changes in financing the protective and foster-care programs, for which one-third of all child-welfare expenditures were made. The increased use of fees and State funds, the decrease in the use of local funds, and the relatively fixed proportion of community-chest funds are all seen in expenditures for protective and foster-home care.

² With the liquidation of the WPA at the end of 1942, the WPA nursery program was transferred to the Public Works Administration, to be financed from Lanham Act funds.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of child-welfare expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total child-welfare service		Protective and foster-home care of dependent children		Institutions for dependent children		Day nurseries		Maternity homes		Services to children with behavior problems		Institutions for delinquent children		Other child-welfare services		
	1940		1942		1940		1942		1940		1942		1940		1942		
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$23,842	\$25,987	\$8,311	\$8,743	\$7,406	\$8,023	\$774	\$940	\$762	\$857	\$2,956	\$3,261	\$3,629	\$4,148	\$5	\$15	
Percentage distribution: ¹																	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Public funds:																	
Local.....	46.8	44.2	49.7	46.2	28.9	28.4	14.4	8.7	7.4	5.9	96.2	95.4	51.6	46.2			
State.....	10.8	11.6	9.8	10.1	6.0	5.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	2.9	3.1	33.7	38.1		17.8	
Federal.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	(?)	(?)					(?)		(?)		.6	.5	1.8
Private funds:																	
Community Chest.....	20.5	19.6	27.2	26.8	23.3	21.6	48.5	46.0	43.0	41.8	.1	.1	5.1	4.9	89.8	77.0	
Other contributions.....	8.4	8.4	4.5	3.7	16.7	17.5	14.0	16.4	23.2	23.8	.7	.8	2.2	2.1			
Income from investments.....	5.5	5.2	1.6	1.8	13.4	12.8	8.0	7.9	11.7	8.0		(?)	.3	.6	10.2	3.4	
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	5.8	8.0	6.2	9.7	8.8	10.6	12.6	19.4	12.4	17.2	(?)	.6	.9	1.1			
All other.....	2.1	2.8	.7	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	(?)		5.6	6.5			

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.² Less than 0.05 percent.

A relatively small change from 1940 to 1942 in the percentage distribution of a given source of funds, as shown in table 2, may represent an appreciable change in the amount of money spent. For example, the increase in fees as a source of funds from 6 to 8 percent of total expenditures represents an actual increase of

\$694,109, or 50 percent more than 1940 expenditures from this source. Likewise, the increase in the proportion of State funds in the total—from 11 to 12 percent—meant an increase from 1940 to 1942 of \$442,966, or 17 percent in expenditures of State money.

Family Welfare and Relief

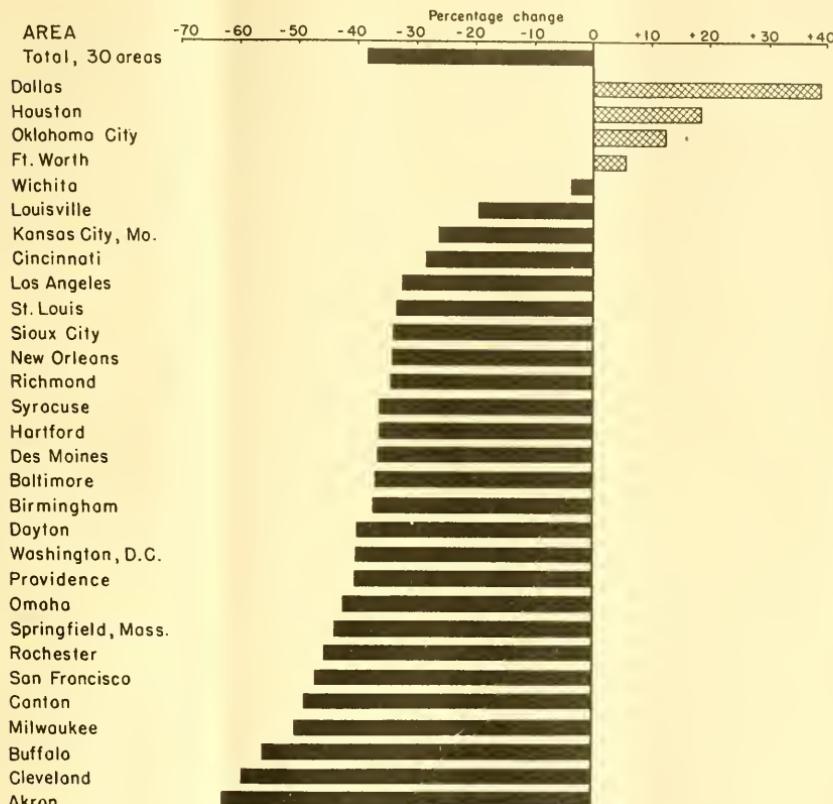
Expenditures for family welfare and relief discussed in this section include not only money used for assistance to persons in need because of unemployment and other economic difficulties but also funds used for providing services to families and individuals. Travelers frequently become stranded and need assistance in returning to their homes, or need information on community facilities to assist them in becoming established in a community new to them; handicapped persons—the blind, deaf, and crippled—require vocational training to enable them to work in the open labor market; many aged persons, especially the very infirm, cannot be cared for in their own or relatives'

homes and must be taken care of in institutions; free legal advice is required by some persons who cannot afford the services of an attorney.

Changes in Expenditures for Family Welfare and Relief.

The pattern of change in family-welfare and relief expenditures in the 30 urban areas was a fairly consistent and sizeable decrease. Decreases were reported by 26 of the 30 areas, and in all but 1, the drop was 20 percent or more (fig. 7). Expenditures for the 30 areas combined dropped from \$360,000,000 in 1940 to \$221,000,000 in 1942, a decrease of 39 percent.

FIGURE 7.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF—
30 URBAN AREAS



Effects of the War on Public Financial Assistance.

The return of thousands of people to work and the general increase in income resulted in large reductions in expenditures for family welfare and relief, while all other types of health and welfare expenditures increased in the first year of the war.

Aggregate expenditures in the 30 areas for State and local public general-relief programs fell two-thirds from the 1940 level. Relief programs were drastically curtailed as recipients found jobs or were expected to find jobs. Relief recipients included in industrially disadvan-

taged groups, such as unskilled workers, Negroes, and elderly persons, who are usually overrepresented on relief rolls in relation to their numbers in the population, found employment and were no longer eligible for relief. The proportion of persons remaining on the rolls because of illness and physical handicaps increased. As the need for workers became urgent, industrial standards of employment were lowered, and relief agencies sometimes found that persons classified as "unemployable" had become employed.

The precipitous drop in the general-relief program and the virtual liquidation of all the Federal emergency relief and work programs,

which were established during the depression years of 1932-35, characterized the change from 1940 to 1942 in health and welfare expenditures. In 1942 Congress terminated the Civilian Conservation Corps, the President issued an executive order at the request of the agency liquidating the WPA, the Farm Security Administration tapered off its subsistence program, and the Department of Agriculture announced the suspension of the food-stamp plan.³

Federal-aid programs other than the special types of public assistance showed lower expenditures in 1942 than in 1940. Expenditures of WPA programs in the 30 areas, which in 1940 constituted 44 percent of the total family-welfare expenditures (and 29 percent of the expenditures for all health and welfare services) dropped 64 percent. Expenditures of the CCC program in the entire Nation in 1942 were only one-sixth of the \$216,000,000 spent in 1940. Nation-wide expenditures for the NYA out-of-school and student-aid programs in 1942 were more than \$43,000,000—less than half the amount spent in 1940. The NYA out-of-school program, which in 1940 was a program for the financial assistance of youth, was converted in 1942 to a program for training youth for war industry. The amounts spent for the CCC and the NYA programs in the 30 areas are not shown in this study because these data were not available for 1940 and 1942 by area.

The distribution of surplus foods, which sustained the relief program in many areas, also was affected by the general improvement in economic conditions. The money value of food distributed directly and through food stamps in 1942 was about half that in 1940, not only because needs for relief were less in 1942 but also because of changes in the general food situation resulting from increased consumer demands, as well as from the increased needs for men in the armed forces and for lend-lease shipments. In the 30 areas the estimated value of foods distributed in 1942 amounted to about \$14 million (appendix table II).

Expenditures for the special-assistance programs provided under the Social Security Act increased from 1940 to 1942 for reasons less directly related to the war than those affecting other financial-assistance programs. The coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and eligibility requirements were liberalized in some States. Increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were reported in 28 of the 30 areas,

and for aid to the blind in 20 of the 26 areas in which the program was in operation in 1940. An over-all increase of 7 percent in expenditures for aid to the blind was influenced largely by the establishment of a new program in Texas in 1941. The increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were in some areas the result of increases in grants to individuals in recognition of the rise in the cost of living. Expenditures for aid to dependent children increased only slightly (3 percent) because women and older children formerly dependent were able in 1942 to find employment, and relatives were better able to help. Fifteen areas reported increased expenditures, thirteen reported decreases, and two had new programs in 1942.

Effects of the War on Services to Adults and Families.

Despite improved economic and employment conditions and diminishing needs for relief, the participation of the Nation in the war increased demands for service from some family-welfare agencies, with the result that the agencies placed even more emphasis on service activities, as opposed to relief programs, than they had in 1940. The change in expenditures for general family-welfare service under private auspices between 1940 and 1942 was an increase of 7 percent. Increased expenditures were reported in 19 of the 30 areas.

The outstanding increase in expenditures in this field of service was for the American Red Cross. The home-service program of the Red Cross assisted the families of servicemen with communications and with inquiries in regard to the welfare of men in the armed forces, and assisted military and naval authorities in making investigations on questions of discharge, furlough, and clemency. Expenditures of the home-service program of the Red Cross more than trebled in all the areas combined, and increased in all but 1 of the 29 areas reporting this service. The 1942 Red Cross expenditure in 26 of the 28 areas was from two to eight times as great as the 1940 expenditure.

Private family-welfare agencies were also called upon by selective-service boards to assist them in settling questions of dependency and to help rejected selectees to secure medical treatment and other needed services. Although expenditures of the Red Cross and some other family-welfare agencies increased, the expenditures for general relief and family welfare of all private agencies, exclusive of the Red Cross, were 6 percent less in 1942 than in 1940. Decreases in expenditures for this service were

³ The direct distribution of commodities was practically stopped by the Department of Agriculture in 1943. Thus the 1943 Congressional order to terminate the NYA liquidated the last of the emergency Federal work and relief programs.

reported by 23 of the 30 areas, and increases by only 7.

The data presented in table 3 do not include expenditures in the 30 areas of two national agencies organized for relief to servicemen—Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society. Together, these agencies paid out in the Nation more than 2 1/4 million dollars in 1942 for loans and assistance to servicemen and their families.

Assistance was provided under the Social Security Board civilian war-assistance program to enemy aliens and other persons removed from West Coast areas that were designated as prohibited by the Department of Justice or that were restricted by Army orders. State public-assistance agencies, acting as agents of the Board, provided assistance and services to enemy aliens and other persons in need because of restrictive action of the Federal Government. Total assistance payments under these two programs during 1942 amounted to about \$100,000, but data are not available by urban area. Temporary assistance for persons evacuated voluntarily from Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for Americans repatriated from Europe, and for volunteer civilian-defense workers injured in the course of their

official duty was also provided in 1942 by State public-assistance agencies acting as agents of the Board. In three of the reporting areas included in the study—Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco—assistance payments amounted to about \$6,000 during 1942. Expenditures were made by the War Relocation Authority in 1942 for direct services to the Japanese in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as in other west coast communities, but the amounts spent in these two areas were negligible.

The large volume of travel by servicemen in 1942—on leave and on the move from one military post to another—and the movement of their families, as well as the influx of war workers to urban areas, increased the need for various kinds of family-welfare service. Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations and their constituent agencies and other local organizations, facilities for overnight care of servicemen were established in many communities. Facilities that formerly had been used for the transient jobless were converted to provide temporary housing for job seekers. Lounges for servicemen were established in bus and railway terminals. Travelers Aid societies and other agencies aiding persons in transit experienced heavy de-

Table 3.—Expenditures for family welfare and relief, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices ²		Private auspices				
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures	Percent change	
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas	\$360,155	\$221,460	-38.5	\$341,881	\$199,659	-41.6	\$18,274	\$21,801	+19.3
Work Projects Administration	158,922	57,165	-64.0	158,922	57,165	-64.0			
Farm Security Administration	71	18	-74.7	71	18	-74.7			
General relief and family welfare	92,516	39,604	-57.2	85,833	32,455	-62.2	6,683	7,150	+7.0
American Red Cross	399	1,271	+218.5				399	1,271	+218.5
All other	92,117	38,334	-58.4	85,833	32,455	-62.2	6,284	5,879	-6.4
Aid to dependent children	16,340	16,849	+3.1	16,340	16,849	+3.1			
Aid to the aged	65,407	81,403	+17.3	69,407	81,403	+17.3			
Aid to the blind	3,681	3,935	+6.9	3,681	3,935	+6.9			
Service and relief to transients and travelers	478	550	+15.1	178	87	-50.9	299	462	+54.4
Special service to travelers		126						126	
All other	478	423	-11.3	178	87	-50.9	299	336	+12.2
Overnight care and shelters for transients	2,085	1,834	-12.0	930	545	-41.4	1,154	1,288	+11.6
Special overnight care		211						211	
All other	2,085	1,622	-22.2	930	545	-41.4	1,154	1,077	-6.7
Legal aid	213	224	+5.3	57	59	+3.9	156	165	+5.7
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	9,155	10,025	+9.5	4,564	4,946	+8.4	4,591	5,079	+10.6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	4,768	7,185	+50.7	417	687	+64.9	4,351	6,498	+49.3
Other service to the handicapped	152	243	+59.3	17	17	+2.6	136	225	+66.3
Domestic-relations and probation service	1,056	1,104	+4.5	1,021	1,069	+4.7	35	35	-1.6
Other relief and service to adults	1,312	1,321	+0.7	443	423	-4.7	869	899	+3.4

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

mands for travel service—from both civilians and men in uniform.

The separation of expenditures for travel services and overnight care into those for the established service programs and those for the new war-emergency programs was only partly achieved in reports from the areas. Nevertheless, the data obtained indicate that the development of special programs for men in the armed forces was one of the most important factors in the 54-percent increase in expenditures of private agencies for service to travelers. Excluding expenditures of new war agencies, such as the USO, expenditures of private agencies increased only 12 percent. Likewise, expenditures for overnight care of servicemen were largely responsible for an increase in expenditures of private agencies for shelters and overnight care. Excluding the special war programs, the expenditures of private agencies decreased 7 percent.

Not all the increases in expenditures for family-welfare service resulted from the needs of servicemen. The insistent demand for labor in war industries increased the need for training programs for handicapped workers. Government contracts awarded to sheltered workshops for the processing of military supplies enabled numbers of blind and deaf persons who heretofore could not compete in the labor market to be trained and employed, and were an important factor in the 51-percent increase in expenditures of training programs for the handicapped. Furthermore, wartime publicity on the importance of salvage materials provided increased income and employment opportunities for handicapped workers in salvage industries. Increased expenditures were reported for sheltered employment in all the areas, and for personal-adjustment service for the handicapped in all but one of the 13 areas in which such programs were in operation in 1940 and 1942. The universal increase in the employment of handicapped persons in industry and in sheltered workshops, due to the manpower shortage in wartime, provided a demonstration of their employability that has significance for discussion of full employment in the post-war period.

Changes in Financing Family Welfare and Relief.

In contrast to the financing of child-welfare services, in which important amounts of public funds are spent by private agencies, public funds were spent almost entirely by public agencies, and private funds by private agencies, in the family-welfare field.

In 1942, as in 1940, the great preponderance of all family-welfare and relief expenditures came from public treasuries, although the amount and proportion of public funds declined markedly in the 2-year period. As the WPA and other federally administered programs were curtailed, the importance of Federal funds diminished; nevertheless, in 1942 they constituted almost half the total outlay for all family welfare and relief.

Because of the large drop in Federal expenditures in 1942, local and State funds assumed somewhat more importance in the financing of family welfare and relief (table 4). However, the increase in the proportion of local and, especially, of State funds in total family-welfare and relief expenditures was small, and the amounts of money expended from these sources actually declined, as is shown by the following data:

Public funds	Expenditures (in thousands)		Percent change
	1940	1942	
Total.....	\$341,476	\$199,014	-42
Local funds.....	68,801	46,702	-32
State funds.....	72,930	47,425	-35
Federal funds.....	199,745	104,837	-48

With the exception of WPA, the largest of the family-welfare and relief programs in 1940 was the public general-relief program. A decided drop in expenditures of State tax money—from 45 to 27 percent of the total spent for general relief—was caused chiefly by the closing of the California State relief program for employables; more than two-thirds of the \$31,000,000 decrease in the 30 areas was in the two California cities included in the study—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Whereas in 1940, State and local funds were used almost equally in the financing of general-relief programs in the 30 areas, in 1942 local funds were twice as important as State funds.

As the use of public funds for financing relief and family-welfare service declined, private funds became more important. The proportion of private funds from all sources in total family-welfare and relief expenditures increased in 1942.

The increased use of contributions, other than those made through community chests, was an outstanding change in financing general family-welfare programs, reflecting in part the increase in funds raised by the Red Cross. Programs of service to transients and travelers also

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of family-welfare and relief expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total family welfare and relief		General relief and family welfare		Aid to dependent children		Aid to the aged		Aid to the blind	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$360,155	\$221,460	\$92,516	\$39,604	\$16,340	\$16,849	\$39,407	\$81,403	\$3,681	\$3,935
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	19.1	21.1	47.3	54.0	29.5	24.6	18.1	16.5	28.7	26.0
State.....	20.2	21.4	45.2	27.2	32.7	37.8	34.1	34.7	34.6	34.4
Federal.....	53.5	47.4	(2)	36.8	36.9	47.7	48.6	36.7	39.6	
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	1.8	2.7	5.0	10.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other contributions.....	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Income from investments.....	.5	.9	.4	1.0						
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.6	1.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2	(2)	(2)
All other.....	1.2	3.0	.1	.2						
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....										
Overnight care and shelters for transients.....										
Legal aid.....										
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....										
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$478	\$550	\$2,085	\$1,834	\$213	\$224	\$9,155	\$10,025	\$4,768	\$7,185
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	20.5	9.7	33.9	21.8	34.5	33.8	47.8	47.8	.6	.6
State.....	16.1	5.7	16.4	12.3	(2)	(2)	1.5	.7	4.0	4.0
Federal.....	.3	.3	.2					.2	5.1	4.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	53.2	57.0	11.1	11.7	59.7	61.6	5.5	5.4	7.3	3.8
Other contributions.....	3.1	20.9	13.3	16.6	3.3	2.0	15.4	15.7	2.5	1.1
Income from investments.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	15.1	14.3	.7	.4
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	4.5	3.8	11.9	29.7	2.4	2.4	12.6	14.1	1.5	3
All other.....	.1	.9	11.5	6.4	(2)	(2)	2.1	1.8	78.3	85.8
Other services to the handicapped.....										
Domestic-relations and probation service.....										
Other relief and service to adults.....										
Work Projects Administration.....										
Farm Security Administration.....										
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$152	\$243	\$1,056	\$1,104	\$1,312	\$1,321	\$158,922	\$57,165	\$71	\$18
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	6.0	3.7	88.5	89.6	31.3	28.4				
State.....	6.1	4.1	2.3	3.1	(2)	(2)				
Federal.....			2.3	2.2	.1	.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	34.5	38.5	2.4	1.7	28.0	26.4				
Other contributions.....	27.9	27.5	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	28.5	35.1		
Income from investments.....	12.0	12.0			(2)	(2)	2.2	1.3		
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	2.7	2.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	5.4				
All other.....	10.8	11.7			6.2	2.7				

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.² Less than 0.05 percent.

relied much more heavily on income from contributions in 1942 than in 1940, because of funds made available to the United Service Organizations for new services to men in the armed forces.

Fees, such as those charged for institutional care, and repayments of relief or loans by clients, although small in relation to total pri-

vate funds, became more important in expenditures for family welfare and relief in 1942. In fact, in the financing of programs of overnight care and shelters for transients and homeless, fees became in 1942 the largest single source of funds, accounting for more than one-fourth of the total. This change clearly points up the change in the nature of overnight-care pro-

grams—from provision of shelter to the transient jobless and the local homeless in 1940 to the provision in 1942 of accommodations for servicemen and workers coming into communities for war jobs, many of whom paid for their use of community facilities.

The rise in funds derived from earnings, which bulk large in the category of "all other" income, is reflected clearly through the expenditures for programs of sheltered employment for the handicapped. Nearly nine-tenths of the total expenditures for sheltered employment programs was derived from "all other" income,

chiefly earnings; and this was the only field in which this source of funds was appreciable.

The financing of some family-welfare and relief programs, such as the special types of assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—changed little from 1940 to 1942. The method of financing these programs was stabilized by the underlying Federal legislation specifying the proportions of the Federal grant to the States. The long-range, nonemergency aspect of these programs also tended to stabilize the relationship of State to local funds.

Health Services

To promote good health as well as to treat illness, the programs of many health agencies are directed to all the people living in a community. Private nonprofit hospitals, although supported largely by fees from patients, are community facilities in that they usually provide some free and part-pay care for persons with limited incomes. Tax-supported hospitals, sometimes called "charity" hospitals, provide a more extensive program of free care, but they may also accept patients who pay for care.

In addition to the community services furnished by hospitals, varied programs for the prevention and treatment of illness are provided in local communities by health agencies. Specialized clinics furnish diagnosis and treatment of some communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease, and treatment of other conditions not usually provided by hospital out-patient departments. Other clinics provide a more generalized medical service. Nursing service and medical care in the homes of patients are offered by public-health departments, nursing agencies, and other organizations. All health agencies are interested in the prevention of illness; some are organized around this function. To illustrate, health units of public-school systems and local public-health departments conduct school hygiene programs, in which school children are encouraged to secure early treatment of illness; mental-hygiene clinics assist children and adults with emotional and psychological problems in order to promote good health and to prevent mental breakdown; well-baby clinics and child-health conferences give immuniza-

tions and provide health supervision to infants and preschool children as preventive measures.

Expenditures for community health services—preventive and curative—are presented in this section of the report.

Changes in Expenditures for Health Services

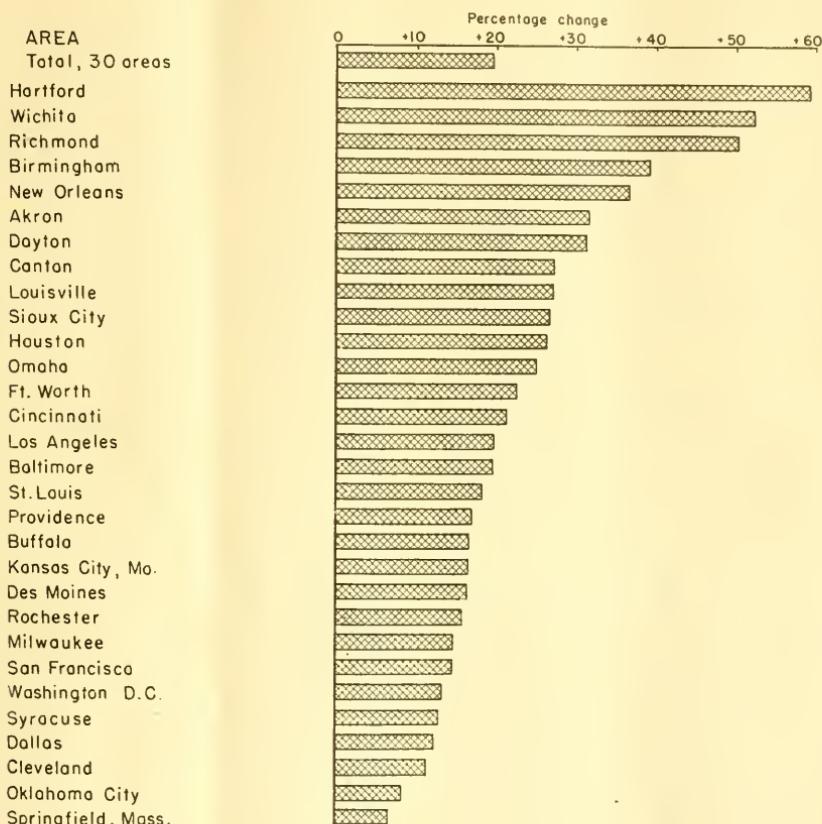
In 1942 expenditures for all health services in the 30 areas combined amounted to almost \$170 million. Only family-welfare and relief expenditures accounted for a larger portion of the total outlay for all health and welfare services.

Expenditures for health services were higher in 1942 than in 1940 in every area (fig. 8). This was the only type of health and welfare service in which every area reported an increase in expenditures. Increases of 20 percent or more were reported by 14 of the 30 areas; and increases of less than 10 percent in only 2 of the areas. The over-all change was an increase of 20 percent, the largest percentage increase reported among the major fields of health and welfare expenditures from 1940 to 1942.

Effects of the War on Expenditures for Health Services

Forces set in motion by the war resulted in important changes in expenditures for health services. Growth in the population of the areas increased the number of persons potentially in need of health services, and the general improvement in economic conditions meant an increase in the ability of persons to pay for services. Moreover rising costs forced an in-

FIGURE 8.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



crease in the cost of providing all kinds of health services. These factors more than offset the restrictions in service occasioned by the loss of doctors and nurses to the armed forces.

Hospital Care.

Increased ability of patients to pay for service affected significantly the volume of hospitalization and, hence, the expenditures of hospitals. In 1942 hospital expenditures comprised 84 percent of the total expenditures for health services. Including fees from patients, total hospital expenditures advanced 23 percent between 1940 and 1942. Expenditures ex-

cluding fees increased only 8 percent (table 5). In 1942 many people were able to pay for hospitalization either through direct payment or through hospital-insurance plans. More than 10 million persons in the Nation were participating in some type of hospital pre-payment insurance plan at the end of 1942, compared with about 6 million at the end of 1940. Because of hospital insurance and increased earnings, many people could afford to obtain medical treatment promptly, whereas, in prior years, their hospitalization had to be postponed or was not received at all.

Table 5.—Total expenditures, and expenditures exclusive of fees from patients, for hospitals in 30 urban areas, by type of hospital, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Type of hospital	Total expenditures			Expenditures exclusive of fees from patients		
	1940	1942	Percent change	1940	1942	Percent change
				Total	\$115,728	\$142,030	+22.7	$59,357	$63,844	+7.6
General and special	85,379	107,428	+25.8	31,314	32,209	+2.9
Chronic and tuberculous	9,001	11,061	+22.9	8,323	10,219	+22.7
Nervous and mental	21,349	23,541	+10.3	10,720	21,422	+8.6

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

The increase in population in urban communities and increased ability to pay, rather than increased morbidity, resulted in more applications for care than hospitals had experienced in many years. Some hospitals, which previously had been only partly occupied, were filled to capacity and beyond, so that private rooms had to be converted to semiprivate; wards sometimes were used to accommodate private patients, and new wings were added to existing facilities. The rise in the number of births resulted in increased admissions for maternity care in hospitals, both in tax-supported hospitals and in those supported largely by fees.

Expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent between 1940 and 1942 in all the areas combined, and increases were reported by every area. In 24 of the areas the increase was 20 percent or more, and in only 2 areas was it less than 15 percent. Increased expenditures for chronic and tuberculosis hospital in-patient service were reported in 29 of the 30 areas, and, in 15, the increase was 20 percent or more. Expenditures of hospitals for the mentally ill also were greater in 1942 than in 1940 in 26 of the 30 areas, and the aggregate change was an increase of 10 percent.

The increase in fees was important in the changes in expenditures for all types of hospitals, but its effect was most pronounced in expenditures of those giving general and special care. In this group there are many private hospitals in which fees from patients are an important source of revenue. Although expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent, the increase is only 3 percent, if expenditures derived from fees are excluded.

Health Services

Other Than Hospital Care.

The rising costs of medical and nursing supplies, salary adjustments necessary to meet the rise in the cost of living, and increases in the general maintenance costs of health agencies were largely responsible for all the increases reported from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for health services other than hospital care (table 6). The over-all change in the 30 areas for these health services was an increase of 7 percent.

Expenditures in 1942 for clinic service including health conferences for children and adults provided by out-patient departments of hospitals, public-health departments, or separately organized health agencies accounted for one-third of the total expenditures for health service other than hospital care. Decreases in expenditures for this service were reported in 17 areas, and increases in 13. The over-all change was a decrease of less than 1 percent. Because of increased costs, the decline in expenditures was less than the decrease in the volume of clinic service. However, many areas reported that the amount of service in certain types of clinics, especially those for venereal diseases and tuberculosis, increased. The rejection of large numbers of men by selective-service boards because of venereal diseases and tuberculosis gave new emphasis to the programs of local, State, and Federal agencies working in the field of social hygiene and public health.

Expenditures for public-health-nursing programs increased 8 percent between 1940 and 1942; increased expenditures were reported in 23 of the areas and decreases in only 7. Increased expenditures were reported by 22 of the 29 areas providing services for promoting good health among school children through school hygiene nursing programs. The pressure of rising living costs forced upward the cost of providing nursing services as well as of medical service in the schools. Expenditures for medical service in schools increased 5 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Increased costs were also a factor in the slight increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene clinics. Nine areas out of twenty-three in which such a program was in operation in 1940 reported increases, and decreases were reported in fourteen. The increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene programs was attributed in part by some areas to the increasing acceptance and utilization of these services by the community. Where expenditures declined,

Table 6.—Expenditures for health services other than hospital care, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices			
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures	
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942
Total, 30 areas	\$25,965	\$27,731	+6.8	\$17,702	\$19,067	+7.9	\$8,263	\$8,634
Clinic service	9,295	9,216	-0.8	4,819	5,027	+4.3	4,476	4,188
Mental-hygiene clinics	600	603	+0.4	98	102	+3.3	502	501
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	1,589	959	-39.7	1,544	921	-40.3	46	37
Medical-social service	(1)	1,130	(?)	(1)	661	(?)	(1)	478
Public-health-nursing service	3,831	4,444	+8.2	1,814	2,126	+17.2	2,017	2,018
School hygiene medical service	1,362	1,433	+5.2	1,325	1,377	+3.6	37	36
School hygiene nursing service	1,948	2,062	+5.8	1,940	2,048	+5.6	8	14
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	82	166	+102.4	45	82	+82	121	+47.9
Other health services	7,258	8,010	+10.4	6,162	6,770	+9.9	1,096	1,241

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

² Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic-service fields.

³ Less than 0.65 percent.

the chief reason given was that shortage of staff had reduced the ability of the agencies to supply mental-hygiene programs.

All health agencies, in fact, had increasing difficulty in supplying services in 1942. Large numbers of doctors who had volunteered their services to free clinics and other health agencies entered the armed forces, and replacements were difficult if not impossible to obtain. Often it became necessary for health agencies to modify their programs. Reports from some areas indicated that the shortage of personnel contributed to closing some clinics or to reducing the hours that they were open. Expenditures by agencies for medical service in the homes of patients and in doctors' offices, which is most costly in terms of physicians' time, dropped between 1940 and 1942 in 24 of the 29 areas in which such service was available, and increased in only 5. The aggregate change was a decrease of 40 percent.

Changes in Financing Health Services.

Payments from recipients of service were a more important source of funds in financing the health programs in the 30 areas than in financing any of the other major fields of service. Fees from patients received by health agencies under public auspices, as well as those under private auspices, have been classified in this report as funds from private sources. Excluding fees from patients, 83 percent of health expenditures in 1942 were from public funds, while only 79 percent were made by agencies under public auspices. This means that, in 1942, private agencies expended significant

sums of public funds for health services, and this was also true in 1940.

Private funds were more important in financing all health services in 1942 than in 1940, chiefly because of the rise in the importance of fees as a source of funds, as indicated by the increase in private funds from 52 to 57 percent of total expenditures when fees are included, as compared to 17 percent for both years when fees are excluded.

The proportion of expenditures from local treasuries, the largest single source of public funds for all health services combined, dropped from 36 percent in 1940 to 31 percent in 1942. State and Federal funds were used in about the same proportion in the 2 years (table 7).

Expenditures of special hospitals (for example, hospitals for children and for maternity, and orthopedic care) and of general hospitals constituted more than 60 percent of total health expenditures, and the change in financing these programs largely determined the pattern of change in the financing of all health services combined. The financing of general and special hospitals in 1942 was characterized by a decreased use of local tax funds and an increased reliance upon fees from patients.

Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients and for nervous and mental patients also relied less upon local tax funds in 1942 than in 1940; and fees were quite unimportant in financing these programs, in contrast to their extensive use in financing general and special hospitals. State funds, however, were the largest source of income in both 1940 and 1942 for hospitals for nervous and mental patients, and the second largest source for hospitals for

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of health expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total health services		General and special hospitals		Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients		Hospitals for nervous and mental patients		Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus		Clinic service			
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942		
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$141,683	\$169,761	\$85,379	\$107,428	\$9,001	\$11,061	\$21,349	\$23,541	\$82	\$166	\$9,265	\$9,216		
Percentage distribution: ¹														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Public funds:														
Local	35.7	30.8	25.0	19.9	70.0	66.5	33.8	31.2	21.0	43.4	40.5			
State	12.0	11.6	2.7	2.7	13.0	16.6	57.7	58.5	5.4	5.4	6.9			
Federal . . . . .	.6	.9	.3	.2	(1)	.5			10.9	3.1	5.4		
Private funds:														
Community Chest	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	1	(1)	98.3	22.9	14.7	13.9		
Other contributions	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.3	(1)	.1		(1)	5.6	6.0		
Income from investments	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	.6	.7			7.7	6.8		
Receipts from persons receiving service	41.6	47.7	63.3	70.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	9.0		38.2	16.0	18.7		
All other . . . . .	.9	.8	.9	.6	.5	.8	.2	.5	1.7	7.0	4.1	2.8	
	Mental-hygiene clinics	Medical services—Homes and doctors' offices	Medical-social service ²		Public-health-nursing service		School hygiene medical service		School hygiene nursing services		Other health services			
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942		
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$600	\$603	\$1,589	\$959	(1)	\$1,139	\$3,831	\$4,144	\$1,362	\$1,433	\$1,948	\$2,062	\$7,258	\$8,010
Percentage distribution: ³														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:														
Local	23.8	22.7	73.3	82.3	(1)	49.1	46.4	46.7	93.6	94.9	97.1	96.7	74.0	71.4
State	5.1	2.0	22.8	11.8	(1)	5.3	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.5
Federal	(1)	.4	.5	(1)		6.4	2.8	4.8	.2	.3	.6	.9	2.2	5.0
Private funds:														
Community Chest	52.3	55.9	.3	.6	(1)	15.8	31.0	28.8	1.2	.9	.2	.2	4.1	4.2
Other contributions	9.2	11.6	1.8	2.6	(1)	6.5	2.2	2.3	.3	.3	(1)	(1)	8.2	8.2
Income from investments	8.9	4.5	.7	.2	(1)	10.7	2.1	2.4			(1)	(1)	.6	.8
Receipts from persons receiving service7	1.3	.4	.9	(1)	2.3	13.0	12.6	1.7	1.4	.1	(1)	7.6	4.6
All other	(1)	2.0	.3	1.1	(1)	3.9	.8	.7		(1)	(1)	(1)	1.3	2.3

¹ Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.² Percent distributions are computed from unrounded figures.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

chronic and tuberculous patients. Expenditures from State funds for both these programs increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures for this type of hospital care.

A drop in proportion of local tax funds and a rise in fees dominated the pattern of change shown in expenditures for clinic service, which is the health service accounting for the largest part of health expenditures other than those for hospital care. Similarly, the financing of mental-hygiene clinics relied less upon local tax

funds and more upon fees in 1942 than in 1940. Community-chest funds, the chief source of support of mental-hygiene clinics, also increased in relation to total expenditures.

Most of the other types of health services shown in table 7 were financed largely by local tax funds, and little change occurred from 1940 to 1942 in the proportions of these and other funds in the total amounts spent for the services.

Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities

Through participation in leisure-time activities, individuals, particularly young people, are given an opportunity for creative expression and the acquisition of skills and attitudes designed to promote full character and personality development. Diversity is emphasized in the leisure-time programs of most cities, and activities available for people in the community vary from participation in the programs of small, closely organized clubs in settlement houses and community centers to mass play activities sponsored by public recreation departments. In addition to group activities, many leisure-time agencies provide counseling service and facilities for individual recreation, such as libraries, swimming pools, golf courses, and game rooms.

In this report expenditures for leisure-time activities have been grouped largely according to the following types of agencies administering the programs: Private group-work agencies, such as YMCA's, YWCA's, community centers, and settlement houses; services of nationally organized programs for youths, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls; activities of public recreation departments; summer camps organized primarily for recreation purposes; and special programs for servicemen and war workers, including those established by the United Service Organizations and its constituent agencies.

Changes in Expenditures for Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

An increase in expenditures for leisure-time services between 1940 and 1942 was reported in all but 1 of the 30 areas (fig. 9). In three-fourths of the areas the increase was more than

10 percent, and in 16 areas it was 20 percent or more. In general, the percentage increases for leisure-time expenditures were larger than those for child welfare but not so large as those for health services. The over-all change was an increase of 18 percent.

Effects of the War on Group-Work and Leisure-Time Expenditures.

Before the actual participation of the Nation in the war, leisure-time agencies were made aware of the needs of men in uniform for recreational opportunities. In response to these new needs, the United Service Organizations, comprising six national agencies, was organized early in 1941 to provide, among other services, recreation programs for service men and women, not only at Army camps and Navy bases but also in urban areas near military establishments. With the country's entry into the war, the rapid expansion of the armed forces, and the speeding up of war production, leisure-time agencies were taxed to provide recreational opportunities for thousands of soldiers, sailors, and war workers who flocked to urban communities. The United Service Organizations integrated their services with those of regular leisure-time agencies in many communities; in others the USO established new programs and facilities for men and women in the service.

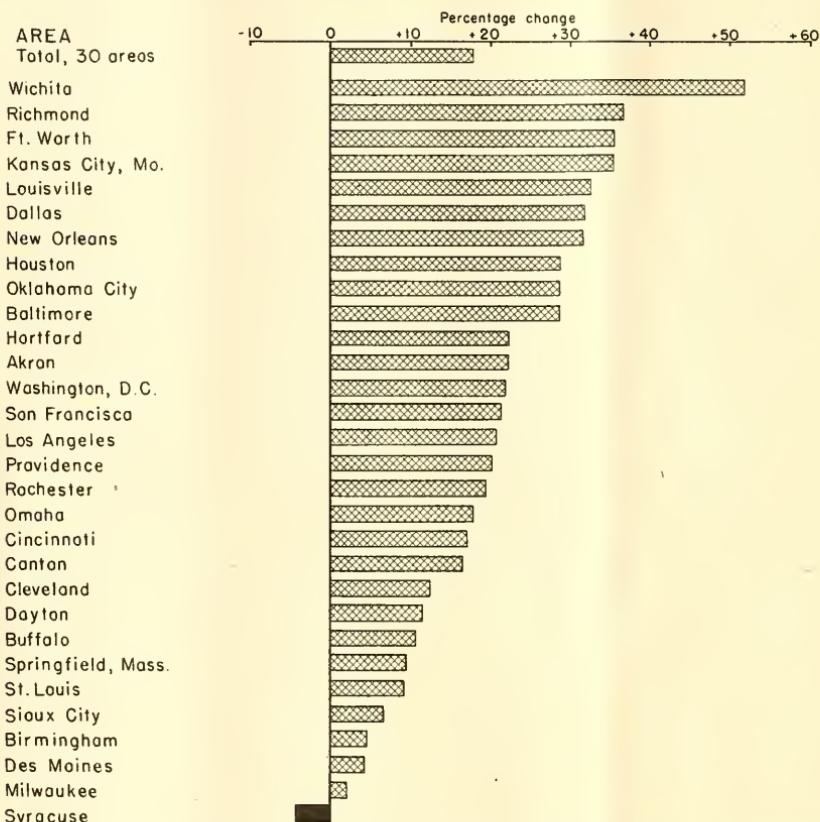
The creation of additional leisure-time activities by the USO and by "old line" agencies and an increase in the cost of providing services were most important factors in the increased expenditures reported for all the types of leisure-time service (table 8). Outstanding was the 28-percent increase in expenditures of

Table 8.—Expenditures for group-work and leisure-time activities, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹
[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices			
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures	
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942
Total, 30 areas.....	\$21,602	\$25,453	+17.8	\$8,608	\$9,335	+8.4	\$12,994	\$16,118
Services of group-work agencies.....	9,515	12,140	+27.6	.....	.....	.....	9,515	12,140
Special services.....	1,573	1,567	+11.1	.....	.....	.....	1,573	1,567
All other.....	9,515	10,567	+11.1	.....	.....	.....	9,515	10,567
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	8,484	9,209	+8.5	8,484	9,209	+8.5	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	1,543	1,749	+13.3	.....	.....	.....	1,543	1,749
Summer camps.....	2,059	2,356	+14.4	123	126	+2.2	1,936	2,230

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

FIGURE 9.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR GROUP-WORK AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES—30 URBAN AREAS



private group-work agencies, including USO, which accounted for almost half of the total leisure-time expenditures. About 60-percent of this increase was due to the establishment of the new USO programs. Excluding new programs, the expenditures of previously established programs increased 11 percent, in part because of their expansion to accommodate men in the armed forces.

Expenditures for public recreation, usually provided by municipal recreation and park departments, constituted more than one-third of the total leisure-time expenditures in 1942. Expenditures for public recreation increased 9

percent; increases were reported by 23 areas, and decreases by only 7.

Wartime emphasis on the value of recreation and leisure-time activities in community programs for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency was reported by some areas as a stimulus in developing leisure-time programs for children and as an important factor in the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services.

The martial spirit of 1942 greatly stimulated the programs of organizations with uniformed membership, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls. The programs of these

agencies were immediately directed to participation in salvage drives, defense-stamp sales, civilian-defense and other war-related activities. As the membership of scouting agencies expanded, expenditures for the service rose 13 percent from 1940 to 1942. Twenty-four areas reported increased expenditures, and only six reported decreased expenditures. Through civilian-defense activities, adult participation in such war-connected programs as home-nursing and first-aid classes was also greatly stimulated.

In the face of these increased demands for war-related leisure-time services, the agencies were handicapped by staff shortages in 1942. Staff members entered the armed forces or left leisure-time agencies for more remunerative jobs, and the agencies were unable to fill the vacancies. The curtailment of WPA funds for recreation workers, though not included in the reported expenditures of leisure-time agencies, caused gaps in recreation programs, except in those areas where additional appropriations from local funds were made to hire new workers.

The availability of volunteer leadership, on which many programs depended, dropped sharply as hundreds of men who formerly were scoutmasters or leaders of clubs and classes went into military service. Many areas attributed the increase of 14 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for summer camps partly to the fact that staff for these camps, formerly on a volunteer basis, had to be replaced by paid workers. The increase was 15 percent or more in 12 areas.

Changes in Financing Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

Public leisure-time agencies spent large sums of private money drawn primarily from income from fees, which are classified in this report as private funds. However, if funds used for leisure-time activities that were received from beneficiaries of the service are not included, the percentage of total funds from public treasuries corresponds closely with the percentage of total expenditures made by agencies under public auspices. In this field, as in the family-welfare and relief fields, and in contrast to the child-welfare and health fields, public funds are spent almost exclusively by public agencies.

Local taxes, fees, and community-chest money were the largest sources of funds used to finance total group-work and leisure-time expenditures in both 1940 and 1942 (table 9). However, if expenditures of the WPA for recreation workers were included, the use of public funds would assume greater importance.

In 1942 the proportion of "other contributions" in total leisure-time expenditures increased from 10 to 13 percent. This classification includes contributions received through channels other than community chests, and was the only source of funds which showed an increase in importance. The rise from 15 to 23 percent in expenditures derived from "other contributions" is almost entirely attributable to the increased use of such funds to finance private group-work agencies. The determining factor in this increase was contributions to the USO. In some communities

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of group-work and leisure-time expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total group-work and leisure-time activities		Services of group-work agencies		Public recreation other than summer camps		Local groups under national programs		Summer camps	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$21,602	\$25,453	\$9,515	\$12,140	\$8,484	\$9,209	\$1,543	\$1,749	\$2,059	\$2,356
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	31.4	29.3	29.3	27.2	79.3	80.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
State.....	.3	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.6	3	1	1	1
Federal.....	(1)	.2		.4	(1)	(1)				(1)
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	24.8	24.3	43.4	39.1	.1	(1)	60.5	63.1	14.6	14.2
Other contributions.....	9.6	13.4	15.0	22.5	.1	.3	21.7	22.0	14.3	11.1
Income from investments.....	2.1	2.0	4.2	3.6	.2	.1	.8	.7	1.4	1.9
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	26.1	25.2	26.8	24.2	18.8	18.3	11.7	12.0	63.8	67.7
All other.....	5.7	5.5	10.4	10.1	.9	.6	5.3	2.2	4.4	3.6

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

USO funds were raised through separate campaigns, and the money collected was sent to the national USO for allocation in the Nationwide program. In other communities local USO organizations, unaffiliated with the financing of the national organization, raised funds for local use through separate campaigns. The allocations to the communities from the national USO and the funds raised locally in independent campaigns are classified in this report as "other contributions."

The proportion of total money spent by private group-work agencies drawn from income from fees dropped in the 2-year period,

inasmuch as "old line" agencies and the USO usually made no charge for service to men in the armed forces. On the other hand, the proportion of fees to total expenditures of summer camps rose from 64 to 68 percent, as more people could afford to pay for their children's vacations and as summer camps increased their charges in line with the continuing rise in the cost of living.

Public recreation programs, financed largely from local taxes, and scouting programs, supported chiefly by community-chest funds, showed little change from 1940 to 1942 in their methods of financing.

Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services

The variety of social services required to meet the varying needs and complex problems of people in an urban environment demands central planning, financing, and coordinating activities to provide the most efficient community organization. Central planning and coordination of health and welfare services traditionally have been provided chiefly by councils of social agencies, and central financing of private agencies by such organizations as community chests and sectarian financial federations.

Changes in Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1942 expenditures for all central services in the 30 areas amounted to \$3,652,000, which represents less than 1 percent of the total outlay for health and welfare services in the 30 communities. Increases in expenditures for central services in the first year of the war were reported by 24 areas, and decreases by 6 (fig. 10). The increase was 10 percent or more in 16 areas, and the over-all change in the 30 areas was an increase of 8 percent.

Effects of the War on Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

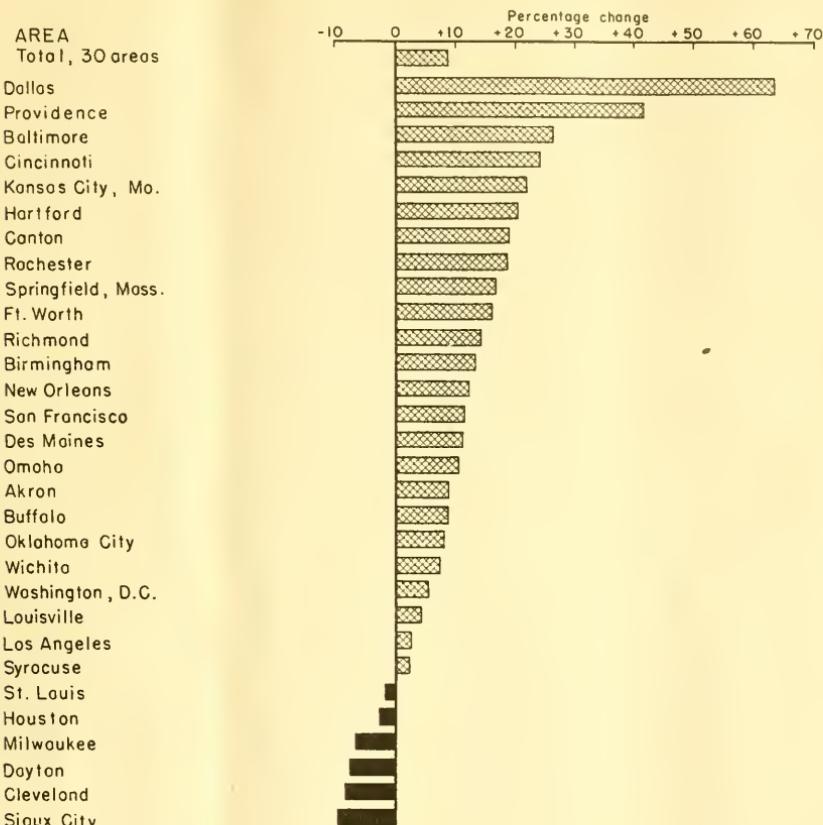
As expenditures for health and welfare services in 1942 were affected by the Nation's participation in the war, likewise outlay for central services showed the effect of war-related developments. Outstanding was the change in

expenditures of social-service exchanges, which provide clearance and coordination of health and welfare services to individuals.

The activity of social-service exchanges depends largely upon the volume of applications for service made to health and welfare agencies—especially public family-welfare and relief agencies. A marked decline between 1940 and 1942 in the number of persons requesting relief and other services related to economic need tended to reduce demands made upon exchanges. Expenditures for social-service exchanges did not drop in proportion to the volume of service, because fixed costs form an important element in expenditures for this service. Decreased expenditures for exchange service were reported by 17 of the 30 areas, and the change in total expenditures for exchanges was a decrease of 15 percent (table 10).

One development in planning and coordination, noteworthy in spite of the relatively small expenditure involved, was the organization of civilian-defense councils in most communities in 1942. Although the initial purpose of civilian-defense councils was to provide civilian protective services, they also assisted in focusing attention on the planning and coordination of emergency health and welfare services. In some areas the job of organizing these programs was carried by the existing agency, such as the council of social agencies, whereas in others, new organizations were set

FIGURE 10.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR PLANNING, FINANCING, AND COORDINATING SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



up—often financed by public funds and administered under public auspices, such as city or county governments. Prior to the war, community planning for welfare service was done almost exclusively by agencies under private auspices. Leadership of public agencies in this field in 1942 represents a new development directly attributable to the war, and may have implications for the place of public agencies in community-wide planning in the post-war period.

Information on expenditures of civilian-defense councils for planning of emergency health and welfare services, as distinguished from civil-

ian protective services (not included in this report—for example, air-raid wardens, first aid, block wardens) obtained from 8 of the 30 areas indicated that \$33,000 were spent in 1942 from public funds for planning emergency health and welfare services by agencies under public auspices, none of which were in existence in 1940. These expenditures were responsible in part for the 25-percent increase in expenditures of planning agencies other than councils of social agencies from 1940 to 1942.

The extension of the programs of councils of social agencies to include civilian-defense activities was also an important factor in the 17-

Table 10.—Expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total		Public auspices		Private auspices			
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures	
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942
Total, 30 areas	\$3,373	\$3,652	+8.3	\$63	\$69	+10.7	\$3,311	\$3,582
Social-service exchange	200	230	15.2	56	30	-45.2	251	230
Community Chest	2,058	2,168	+5.4	—	—	—	2,058	2,168
Sectarian financial federations	159	204	+28.6	—	—	—	159	204
Council of social agencies	538	629	+16.9	—	—	—	538	629
Other social-welfare planning councils	312	390	+24.9	7	39	+449.5	305	351

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

percent increase in expenditures of these community-planning agencies. Moreover, councils of social agencies were fairly new in a few of the communities in 1940, and they continued their growth and expansion through 1942. Increased expenditures for councils of social agencies were reported in 21 of the 27 areas in which they were in operation in 1940.

Inasmuch as economic conditions were better in 1942 and community chests in many communities raised funds for foreign relief and the USO, the 1942 campaigns of community chests throughout the Nation were more successful than they had been in years. An increase in the amount of money raised increased the costs of publicity, campaign, and collection, but equally

important were the rise in the cost of supplies—printing, stationery, and office equipment—and rises in salaries necessary to meet the increase in the cost of living. An increase in the expenditures of community chests from 1940 to 1942 was reported in two-thirds of the areas, and the change in the 30 areas was an increase of 5 percent. The same factors were largely responsible for the 29-percent increase in expenditures of sectarian financial federations.

Changes in Financing Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1940 and 1942 central services were provided largely by private agencies and were financed almost entirely by private funds. The proportion of community-chest money, the largest source of private funds used to finance central services, changed little from 1940 to 1942 (table 11). The amount of community-chest funds increased from \$2,943,000 in 1940 to \$3,187,000 in 1942.

Social-service exchanges in both 1940 and 1942 were financed largely by community-chest funds, and the proportion of such funds to total expenditures increased, as is shown by the following data on the distribution of expenditures of exchanges in 1940 and 1942, by source of funds:

Sources of funds	Percent of tot.1	
	1940	1942
Total social-service-exchange expenditures	100.0	100.0
Local	21.6	17.2
State	14.0	10.2
Federal	.2	.5
Community Chest	63.0	70.6
All other private funds	1.2	1.5

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total planning, financing, and coordinating services	
	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$3,373	\$3,652
Percentage distribution: ¹		
Total	100.0	100.0
Public funds:		
Local	3.2	2.7
State	1.3	.7
Federal	(2)	.1
Private funds:		
Community Chest	87.2	87.3
Other contributions	6.1	7.9
Income from investments	1.3	.9
Receipts from persons receiving service	.1	(2)
All other	.8	.4

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Social-service exchanges, although financed largely by community-chest funds, receive payments in some areas from public and private non-chest agencies for clearing service. The

drop from 1940 to 1942 in public funds received by exchanges for clearing services reflected the decrease in clearings of relief cases by public agencies that paid for clearing service.

Local Factors in Changes in Health and Welfare Expenditures

Nation-wide economic and social developments resulting from the war played an important part in the changes in expenditures for health and welfare services in the 30 urban areas between 1940 and 1942. However, these forces affected the areas with varying intensity, depending upon the extent to which communities were related to the war effort.

The rise in employment was more marked in areas where war industries such as aircraft factories and shipyards were built than in other areas. Employment increased in all the 30 areas between 1940 and 1942. It more than doubled in 3 of the areas (Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco), as is indicated by a comparison of the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for June 1942 with the corresponding month in 1940. In all the 27 areas included in the index except 3—Louisville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City—the increase was 25 percent or more, and in 16 of the areas, it amounted to more than 50 percent. In Washington, D. C., which is not included in the index for 1942, employment also rose steeply in 1942.

Urgent demands for workers in war centers and attractive wages paid by war industries drew thousands of people to the large urban areas where many of the war industries and Government operations were located. Increases in the population were experienced in 22 of the 30 areas, ranging from 24 percent in Washington and Wichita to 0.1 percent in Des Moines. In 3 of the areas the increase in population was more than 10 percent; in 9 of the areas it was between 5 and 10 percent; and in 10, less than 5 percent.

The changes in the number of births in the 30 areas were more consistent than were other changes that affected expenditures for health and welfare services. The number of births increased in all the areas from 1940 to 1942, and the rise was between 25 and 50 percent in 21. The estimated population increase in the same 21 areas was 4 percent.

All the areas experienced demands from servicemen on the move, but those communities that were near Army camps and Navy bases had particularly large problems to provide recreation and other services for the soldiers and sailors who flocked to the cities on weekend leave and on furlough. Seven of the areas had between 10 and 15 Army posts and Navy bases located in the vicinity. At the other extreme were three areas that had no near-by military establishments.

In addition to the variations among the 30 communities in the extent to which the Nation's participation in the war created changes in their economic and social picture, there was considerable difference in local changes in health and welfare programs, many of which were quite removed from the war. Programs like the special types of public assistance that were in an early developmental stage in certain States and local communities in 1940 continued their growth during the first year of the war. As a result of local studies, in a few areas agencies were reorganized and merged with others; services were extended and their quality improved.

The importance of peculiarly local factors and of variations in the impact of Nation-wide economic and social forces upon changes of expenditures for health and welfare services is suggested by descriptions of local developments provided by the reporting communities. The following summaries of statements from 12 areas are illustrative of the interrelationship in communities of local, State, and National developments.

Baltimore.—An increase in expenditures for child welfare (4 percent) reflects in part an improvement in the quality of programs of service and institutional care for delinquent children. A rapid rise in employment (78 percent between 1940 and 1942) in this community was an especially important factor in the decline in expenditures for family welfare and relief, inasmuch as relief is available for employable as well as unemployable persons. Likewise, be-

cause of diminishing need, two family-welfare agencies operated by volunteers closed during 1942. Enlarged State appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals, increased bed capacity in a private hospital, and expanded clinic facilities in a general hospital contributed to a rise in expenditures (19 percent) for health services. Because of long-standing needs, the scouting programs included in leisure-time expenditures were expanded.

Birmingham.—While a decline from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for all family welfare and relief resulted in a decrease in total expenditures for health and welfare services, the coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and several family-welfare programs were expanded. A relatively high increase (15 percent) in expenditures for child welfare was due partly to the development of a foster-home program and to the establishment of a day nursery for Negro children. The opening of a 250-bed general hospital in 1941 and the addition of a number of beds in private hospitals and in a tuberculosis sanatorium increased the facilities of the community for hospital care more than 15 percent; this accounts in large measure for a sizable increase (39 percent) in expenditures for health services. Expenditures for leisure-time services increased only 5 percent; an increase in funds raised by the community chest contributed to the increased expenditures for this type of service, as well as for other health and welfare services.

Buffalo.—Increased institutional care of children contributed in part to a rise (11 percent) in expenditures for child welfare. Expenditures for day-nursery care of children of working mothers were almost doubled because of the opening of two new centers, making a total of three. Exceptionally large decreases in expenditures of the WPA (85 percent) and in public general relief (67 percent) are related to the increase in employment opportunities in this area. The relief program provided assistance to employable persons as well as to unemployed, and during 1942 the number of persons leaving relief rolls because they had obtained employment outnumbered those going on relief because of unemployment by a ratio of 5 to 1. A 9-percent increase in hospital bed capacity and an expansion in nursing programs of the public-health services contributed to an increase (16 percent) in expenditures for health services.

Dallas.—An increase of 29 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for health and welfare services reflects the growth of the special-assistance programs, increased income from community-chest funds for private agencies, and

the extension of some local public-agency programs. Late in 1941 the programs of aid to the blind and aid to dependent children were established in Texas under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and during the 2-year period, eligibility requirements for aid to the aged were liberalized, and coverage of the program was extended. These developments were important factors in an increase (39 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Moreover, in contrast to the situation in many other communities, the public general-relief program showed practically no change between the 2 years, inasmuch as relief was provided only to unemployable persons, who were less affected by increased employment opportunities than were employable persons.

Expansion of services in the juvenile probation department and an increase in community-chest funds for foster-home and institutional care of children contributed to a rise in expenditures for child welfare (21 percent). The availability of more funds from the community chest also contributed to the increase in expenditures of health and leisure-time agencies, many of which had been less adequately financed prior to 1942. The large increase in expenditures for planning and finance reflects the establishment early in 1941 of a new council of social agencies and the increased administrative costs in the fund-raising agency, necessitated by the inclusion of almost twice as many agencies in the community chest as had participated in 1940.

Fort Worth.—Expenditures for each of the major types of health and welfare service increased from 1940 to 1942 in this area, and total health and welfare expenditures rose 10 percent. Many changes occurred in the local health and welfare programs as agencies placed increased emphasis on review of their programs and coordination of their services. Important in the increase (5 percent) reported in expenditures for family welfare and relief was the extension of the special-assistance programs in Texas from 1940 to 1942. Although community-chest funds were made available for leisure-time programs, as well as for other health and welfare services, a large part of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time activities resulted from increased expenditures derived from fees paid by recipients of the service.

Houston.—Expenditures in 1942 were 21 percent higher than in 1940 for all health and welfare services combined, and increases were reported also for all the major types of service, except central planning and finance. The establishment in Texas in 1941 of programs for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind

and the expansion of the program for aid to the aged were largely responsible for an increase (18 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Many activities of the public-health agencies were expanded between 1940 and 1942—public-health nursing, school hygiene services, and clinic service—and this extension contributed to an increase (26 percent) in expenditures for health services. The greatest increase (29 percent) in the major fields of service was reported in expenditures for leisure-time activities. Important in this change was the expansion of the program of one large group-work agency, made possible through a substantial increase in facilities. Many private agencies were enabled to improve their programs because of additional community-chest funds.

Kansas City.—Two major developments affected practically all the aspects of the welfare program in this area: a community-wide survey of health and welfare services and increased interest by the local government in social services. Prior to 1940 many services in the health and welfare field were little developed or non-existent. During 1941, as a result of the recommendations of a community survey, personnel standards were improved; a family and a children's agency were merged, and case-work service was developed for institutions for children and for the aged; two children's institutions were closed; one maternity home was closed; one new camp was opened, and the capacity in others was expanded. Following a change in the city administration, many services were developed under public auspices, particularly in the leisure-time and health fields; this is reflected in the increase of 35 percent in expenditures in the leisure-time field and of 16 percent in the health field.

From a relatively small public recreation program in 1940, this community expanded the program in 1942 to include such services as supervised playground activities and day camps. The expansion of the public-health program emphasized the importance of health services and influenced the rise in expenditures for all kinds of public-health services—clinics, communicable-disease control, public-health and school nursing, industrial hygiene, and other special health services.

Louisville.—In contrast to the decrease in most of the other 29 areas, expenditures for all health and welfare services combined in this community increased slightly (1 percent) between 1940 and 1942. This increase was due in part to a decline of only 20 percent in expenditures for all relief and family-welfare services, compared with a decrease of 39 percent in all

the other areas combined. Inasmuch as relief allowances had been inadequate and additional appropriations were made to meet rising living costs, expenditures for general assistance in public agencies increased, even though the number of persons receiving relief dropped. Moreover, expenditures of the WPA were not cut so drastically in this community as in others; the 1942 expenditures declined less than 50 percent from those of 1940, whereas the decrease in all the other communities combined was 64 percent. In addition, expenditures for aid to dependent children increased 39 percent, because the local appropriation was increased during the latter half of 1940 and expansion of the program was continued into 1942. A marked increase in expenditures for leisure-time services (33 percent) reflects the rapid expansion of the community recreation program, as additional funds were made available for both public and private agencies. Neighborhood programs were established, and a new public agency was opened for servicemen, supported by both public and private funds.

Milwaukee.—As in many other areas, increase in employment effected very marked decreases in expenditures for WPA and public general relief. Without these two fields, total expenditures showed a 10-percent increase from 1940 to 1942.

Child-welfare expenditures increased 10 percent primarily because larger numbers of children were placed in boarding and work or wage homes, and because the cost of institutional care increased with the general increase in cost of living in 1942.

The increase of 15 percent in expenditures for health services centered mainly in increases in expenditures for private general and special hospital in-patient service (29 percent), and for public hospital services for nervous and mental patients (10 percent). Greatly increased occupancy (with consequent increased expenditures) of private general hospitals resulted mainly from four factors: (1) With increased employment persons formerly qualified for free public hospital care entered private hospitals as pay patients; (2) growth of hospital insurance in Milwaukee probably caused greater use of more expensive hospital accommodations; (3) war-production accidents increased the number of industrial cases hospitalized; and (4) population increased. Increase in cost of food, fuel, and equipment also affected the increase in expenditures of hospitals.

Greater use of facilities during wartime influenced the 11-percent increase in expenditures

for services of private group-work agencies. Increased costs of food and equipment resulted in increased camp expenditures.

New Orleans.—A decrease (34 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief was caused in part by the failure of the State legislature to appropriate funds for general relief during one quarter of the year. On the other hand, increased appropriations from community-chest and public funds enabled programs in other fields to expand. The program of protective and foster care for children under both public and private auspices was enlarged; programs of health education and school hygiene were extended; public recreation and summer-camping programs grew from 1940 to 1942. These developments, coupled with an increase in day-nursery, hospital, and group-work facilities, contributed to relatively large increases that were reported in all the major types of welfare service in this community, except family welfare and relief.

Richmond.—Expenditures for certain types of health and welfare services showed large increases between 1940 and 1942; health expenditures, for example, increased 50 percent, and leisure-time expenditures, 37 percent. The

building of a large hospital and the establishment of a new public-health department, with an improved and expanded program, were largely responsible for the change in expenditures for health services. An increase in the allocation of Federal funds for venereal-disease control also accounted for part of the increase in health expenditures. Some of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services was due to the expansion of the public recreation program and the development of the program of one private agency.

St. Louis.—Local evaluative studies and increased local public funds led to expansion of services and improvement in the quality of services in some of the family-welfare and relief agencies as well as in child-welfare and leisure-time programs. Expenditures for the special-assistance programs—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—increased as a result of the development and extended coverage of these programs since 1940, when the programs were still fairly new. An increase in the bed capacity of two general hospitals and of one tuberculosis hospital provided additional facilities in response to growing demands for health service.

Methods and Procedures Used in This Study

Expenditures in this report are the total amounts spent by health and welfare agencies for service, relief, and local administrative costs (with the exception of the Federal work programs, for which supervisory costs were included but central administrative costs were excluded). Only expenses for current operating purposes are shown, and funds used for capital outlay are omitted.

Health and welfare services covered by the expenditure data are those services that are provided on a continuous basis by organized agencies for the promotion and protection of the health and welfare of the people of a community. Sporadic welfare services are provided in many communities, usually on special occasions only, such as Christmas or Thanksgiving, by churches, civic groups, and fraternal associations. It was not feasible to include expenditures for such activities in

this report. Important services that have been considered as outside the community health and welfare fields are: Educational and religious activities; services for the detection and punishment of adult criminals; Federal hospitals for veterans; social insurance; and WPA State-wide projects. Many agencies in the study are supported largely by fees from recipients of service, but only agencies organized on a nonprofit basis were included.

The procedure followed to obtain source of funds expended in 1942 was to apply the percentage distribution of 1942 income by source to total 1942 expenditures. Inasmuch as most health and welfare agencies spend funds in the year in which they are received, this method of computing the source of funds expended gives substantially accurate results.

Funds transferred from one agency to another were subtracted from the reports of the

paying agency and were added to the expenditures of the receiving agency. These transfers were distributed by source of funds in the report of the receiving agency on the basis of the percentage distribution of the income of the paying agency. To illustrate, if a family-welfare agency financed equally by local and State tax funds paid a community-chest agency \$300 during 1942 for care of a child in a foster home, the amount of \$300 was deducted by the local supervisor in the reporting area from the expenditures of the family-welfare agency, and \$150 was shown as an expenditure from local tax funds and \$150 as expenditures from State tax funds in the report of the private child-welfare agency.

Coverage of the Study.

In 1942, 45 urban areas were participating in the social-statistics project for the reporting of the volume of service provided by health and welfare agencies. Thirty of the 34 areas that were included in the 1940 expenditure

study, and therefore were eligible for this study, were able to collect the financial data for the year 1942. The area included in each of the 30 urban areas and the estimated civilian population in 1942 are given in table 12.

In population, the 30 areas ranged from about 100,000 (Sioux City) to about 3,000,000 (Los Angeles), according to 1942 estimates of civilian population. Twelve of the areas had populations of 500,000 or more; 12 had from 250,000 to 500,000; and 6 had less than 250,000. The population of the 30 areas combined was approximately 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 population and more in the Nation. The estimated civilian population of the reporting areas in 1942 in comparison with the total estimated population of metropolitan areas in each geographic division is shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 of metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more, and of registration areas, by geographic division

Table 12.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 and area included in each of the 30 urban areas

Principal city	Estimated civilian population in 1942 ¹	Area included
Total, 30 areas	16,570,000	
Akron, Ohio	357,000	Summit County.
Baltimore, Md.	887,000	Baltimore City.
Birmingham, Ala.	500,000	Jefferson County.
Buffalo, N. Y.	800,000	Erie County.
Canton, Ohio	251,000	Stark County.
Cincinnati, Ohio	666,000	Hamilton County.
Cleveland, Ohio	1,226,000	Cuyahoga County.
Dallas, Tex.	430,000	Dallas County.
Dayton, Ohio	322,000	Montgomery County.
Des Moines, Iowa	166,000	Polk County.
Fort Worth, Tex.	233,000	Tarrant County.
Hartford, Conn.	272,000	City of Hartford, towns of Bloomfield, East Hartford, Newington, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.
Houston, Tex.	553,000	Harris County.
Kansas City, Mo.	480,000	Jackson County.
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,906,000	Los Angeles County.
Louisville, Ky.	419,000	Jefferson County.
Milwaukee, Wis.	853,000	Milwaukee County.
New Orleans, La.	516,000	Orleans Parish.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	216,000	Oklahoma County.
Omaha, Nebr.	253,000	Douglas County.
Providence, R. I.	252,000	Providence City.
Richmond, Va.	272,000	Independent city of Richmond and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.
Rochester, N. Y.	422,000	Monroe County.
St. Louis, Mo.	1,100,000	City and St. Louis County.
San Francisco, Calif.	610,000	San Francisco County.
Sioux City, Iowa	96,000	Woodbury County.
Springfield, Mass.	173,000	City of Springfield, towns of East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, and West Springfield.
Syracuse, N. Y.	286,000	Onondaga County.
Washington, D. C.	821,000	District of Columbia.
Wichita, Kans.	178,000	Sedgwick County.

¹ Estimated by Children's Bureau on basis of data provided by Bureau of the Census.

Geographic division	1942 estimated civilian population		
	Metro- politan areas of 100,000 or more ¹	Registration areas in- cluded in study	Percent of metro- politan areas
Total, all divisions	67,511,394	16,570,000	24.5
New England	6,549,699	697,000	10.6
Middle Atlantic	21,414,454	1,508,000	7.0
East North Central	15,651,311	3,677,000	23.5
West North Central	3,819,643	2,353,000	61.6
South Atlantic	6,183,717	1,954,000	31.5
East South Central	2,920,694	919,000	34.8
West South Central	3,535,397	1,950,000	55.2
Mountain	800,416		
Pacific	6,919,603	3,516,000	50.8

¹ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942*. Series P-3, No. 33, February 25, 1943.

² Estimated by Division of Statistical Research, Children's Bureau. (See table 12.)

The boundaries of each of the reporting areas have been determined locally in relation to administrative and planning needs of the communities, and the area usually comprises the county in which the city is located (table 12). The expenditures cover services provided to the population of these areas and do not include the cost of service for nonresidents, except those for whom communities frequently have assumed responsibility, such as relief and service to transients and travelers, maternity care for nonresident girls and women, and, in

1942, programs for persons in the armed forces. Included are expenditures of State-wide agencies located outside the areas for direct service to persons from the reporting areas.

Use of Estimates.

Estimates prepared for this report by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration on expenditures for that Federal work program in the 30 urban areas covered the last 6 months of 1942, as actual expenditure data were available by urban area for the period January-June 1942. The method of estimate for the July-December 1942 expenditures was to apply the amount of adjusted average monthly earnings for the first 6 months to available employment data for the last 6 months. The rapid decline of WPA during the last half of 1942 greatly reduced the amount of money involved in the WPA estimates.

Uniform instructions and procedures were provided to the local supervisors in the reporting areas for separating expenditures of local agencies that provided more than one type of service. The instructions provided that joint costs be distributed on the basis of the distribution of factors bearing a direct relationship to expenditures. For example, the salary of an employee giving two or more kinds of service was distributed on the basis of the employee's total working time spent in each type of service, or on the number of contacts, or on case load; the amount of rent was allocated by the number of square feet of space used for each type of service. Each source of income was distributed among the types of services that the agency provided on the same basis as the total allocated expenditures, except funds that were earmarked for specified services.

The proportion of service provided to persons from outside the reporting area to the total service provided by the agencies was used as a basis for excluding expenditures for service to nonresidents. To illustrate, if one-fourth of the total days' care provided by an institution during 1942 was given to nonresidents, the reporting agency deducted one-fourth of the total expenditures from its report.

Inasmuch as the study depended on the participation of thousands of agencies, it was necessary to use the financial records as they were set up—on a cash or accrual basis. If the fiscal year of an agency differed from the calendar year, the report covering the fiscal

year ending in 1942 was used as an estimate of expenditures during the calendar year.

Comparability of 1942 and 1940 Data.

The methods and procedures used in the 1942 study were similar to those used in the 1940 study. Changes in instructions for reporting expenditures for certain types of services chiefly represented refinements of the 1940 procedures and definitions. In accordance with the acceptance by local supervisors of increasing responsibility for the social-statistics project, new procedures were developed for their uniform processing and summarizing of the data.

The one difference between the 1940 and the 1942 definitions of agency expenditures related to those for sheltered workshops and salvage industries. In 1942 reports from these agencies were based on gross expenditures, including those for processing salvage materials, and receipts from sale of merchandise were also given, whereas in 1940 their receipts were limited to net expenditures, after the cost of processing materials had been deducted.

Several new fields of service were established in 1942 to point up services that in 1940 were included in other fields, and to accommodate new services that were developed since the war. To illustrate, expenditures for sheltered employment and training for the handicapped are shown in a separate field in this study, whereas, in 1940, they were reported in the field of "other relief and family welfare"; recreation programs especially for servicemen are shown in a separate field in 1942, and no similar programs were in operation during 1940. Expenditures for medical-social service were reported separately in 1942, whereas in 1940 they were included in the hospital and clinic fields.

In making comparisons of 1940 and 1942 expenditures, the local supervisors revised the 1940 data wherever corrections were made after the publication of the 1940 report. The revisions have improved the accuracy of the 1940 data and, therefore, their comparability with 1942 expenditures.

Computation of Aggregate Change.

Changes in expenditures from 1940 to 1942 and the distribution of expenditures by source of funds were computed from the aggregate expenditures of all areas for the 2 years. This computation does not adjust for differences in volume of expenditures in the areas. An average (such as the geometric mean) of the changes

in expenditures in the different areas, would do this, but it cannot be computed for all the small fields of service, because in many communities some programs, such as USO, day care, and mental hygiene, were not in operation in 1940. The geometric mean can be computed for the major fields of service, and a comparison with the change in aggregate expenditures follows:

Field of service	Change in aggregate expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42	Average change in expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42
All fields	-19	-14
Child welfare	+9	+10
Family welfare and relief	-39	-34
Health	+20	+23
Leisure-time activities	+18	+20
Planning and finance	+8	+11

Further Uses of the Data

Analysis of the expenditure data has been limited in this report to a comparison of the 1942 expenditures with those in 1940. However, the data may be used for many other purposes in community and Nation-wide planning. The expenditure data may be analyzed to determine the health and welfare programs that are financed from specific types of funds. Interest is often attached to the use to which community-chest funds or tax funds are put, and data on the source of funds used in the 30 areas afford an opportunity for such analysis with respect to health and welfare programs. For example, expenditures from local tax funds may be analyzed to determine the proportion of such funds that are spent for various family welfare programs or for health programs in relation to total local tax funds. By dividing expenditures for a program by the number of cases served or by some other approximate measure of service average unit costs may be obtained.

Uses of Per Capita Data.

Frequently expenditure data are converted to a per capita basis, thus holding constant the factor of population. By holding constant the factor of population, comparisons may be made of expenditures in the same community in different time periods or of expenditures of different communities of varying size. Per capita data have the further advantage of reducing mass expenditure data to small and easily comprehended figures.

Two important uses of per capita data on health and welfare expenditures are, first, to show the average *cost* to each person in a community of providing a given service and, second, to indicate the average *expenditure* for each potential beneficiary of a given service. To compute properly *per capita cost* to a community the expenditures must be limited to those funds derived from the population of the com-

munity. Per capita costs may be computed for various communities on the total expenditures for the public recreation field, for example, as this service is usually financed entirely from municipal tax funds and other local sources. Expenditures for programs financed largely by State and Federal funds cannot so meaningfully be converted to per capita costs based on the population of local areas.

Considerations of the Population at Risk.

When used to indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service, per capita data may serve as a starting point in the establishment and expression of standards of expenditures for health and welfare services. The fact that per capita expenditures are computed on the basis of the population as of one date, whereas expenditures as now reported relate to an entire year's operations, tends to affect the accuracy of the resulting per capita figure. The population of any community may change considerably within a year, both in size and in composition. This was especially significant in 1942, when urban population shifts were known to have been unusually large.

Many health and welfare programs are directed to specific groups in the population. Child-welfare services are given to children and families with children. Clearly delimited, also, is the group receiving aid to the aged. However, the age distribution of the population in different communities varies widely throughout the country. To illustrate, in the Birmingham, Ala., metropolitan area in 1940, the population under 16 years of age represented 28 percent of the total population and the population over 65 years of age was 4 percent of the total. In the San Francisco metropolitan area, the proportion of the total population under 16 years of age was 16 percent, and the

proportion over 65 years of age was 8 percent. To be most useful in planning, per capita expenditures for health and welfare services should be computed on the basis of the population at risk—that is, the population possibly eligible for the services. Estimates of the age distribution of the population by counties or metropolitan areas are not available for 1942. A distribution of the estimated 1942 total population on the basis of the 1940 age distribution would be subject to serious error, because one of the characteristics of population change from 1940 to 1942 is believed to be differential mobility in age groups.

An Illustration of Analysis of Per Capita Expenditures for Potential Recipients of Service.

Inasmuch as the only population data available for 1942 are estimates of the total civilian population, per capita expenditures that will indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service can be properly computed only for a service which is intended for the entire civilian community. General public-health services are directed largely to the entire civilian population, and data from this field may be used to illustrate per capita analysis. Per capita expenditures in this field roughly indicate the relative amounts spent by different areas for public health at a given time, and more exactly, changes from time to time in provision of service in the same area.

Expenditures for general health service, reported in this study as "other health services", include the amounts spent by public-health departments and other public-health agencies for the improvement of health conditions in the community, as distinguished from the provision of services to individuals, as in the hospital and clinic fields. The content of the general public-health program varies from community to community, but the services which communities usually provide for the protection of their citizens are: Laboratory services, including the purchase and free distribution of biologicals; communicable-disease control; collection of vital statistics; sanitary inspection and investigation, including those of milk and water supply and sewage-disposal facilities; inspection of food-handling establishments.

In 1942 per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service ranged from \$0.46 in Syracuse,

which also ranked highest in 1940, to \$0.13 in Canton, as is indicated in table 14, which shows the per capita expenditures for general public-health services in 1940 and 1942 in 16 urban areas for which reasonably satisfactory population estimates are available. The median per capita expenditure for the areas was \$0.29 in 1942, compared with \$0.30 in 1940. Changes in per capita expenditures between 1940 and 1942 were reported in 15 of the 16 areas, and the median change was \$0.02.

Table 14.—Per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service, 1940 and 1942, for 16 urban areas, ranked according to population change from 1940 to 1942

Urban area	Percent change in population 1940-42	Per capita expenditures	
		1940 ¹	1942 ²
Median per capita...		\$0.30	\$0.29
Wichita...	+94.2	.29	.32
Milwaukee...	+11.2	.22	.28
Dayton...	+9.7	.34	.29
Birmingham...	+8.7	.34	.35
Dallas...	+7.9	.30	.29
Canton...	+6.9	.15	.13
Akron...	+5.2	.33	.25
Houston...	+4.5	.19	.19
Portland...	+2.2	.35	.24
Richmond...	+2.2	.28	.34
Cleveland...	+0.3	.33	.36
Des Moines...	+0.1	.22	.21
Syracuse...	-3.1	.44	.46
Rochester...	-3.7	.20	.21
Sioux City...	-7.4	.30	.44
Oklahoma City...	-11.5	.25	.26

¹ Based on 1940 census of population.

² Based on estimates of civilian population in 1942.

Changes in per capita expenditures indicate that in the areas in which population increased from 1940 to 1942, the per capita expenditures for general public-health services decreased or were constant. The notable exceptions to this generalization were Birmingham and Wichita, where slight increases in per capita expenditures occurred along with sizable increases in population. Richmond and Cleveland, with small increases in population, also showed increases in per capita expenditures.

On the other hand, in the four areas which experienced decreases in population from 1940 to 1942, per capita expenditures were greater in 1942. The greatest difference in per capita expenditures between the 2 years was in Sioux City, where the population decreased 7.4 percent

and the per capita expenditure increased from \$0.30 in 1940 to \$0.44 in 1942.

Development of Per Capita Analysis in Communities.

Although general observations for a number of areas concerning the relationship of population changes to changes in expenditures are obviously facilitated by per capita computations, more effective use of this type of analysis can be made by local research and planning groups that are at a vantage point to evaluate programs in their own communities. The relating of expenditure data in the various fields of health and welfare service to specific age and racial groups and to the population in the geographic subdivisions of the community can provide considerable insight on the coverage of programs. Before the full value of per capita expenditures can be realized in community planning, per capita expenditures of a repre-

sentative group of areas must be brought together, evaluated, and developed into standards of expenditures.

Establishment of Standards of Expenditures.

Per capita data, which reflect the experience of a number of areas in financing their health and welfare programs, can be used as a point of departure for developing standards of expenditures for specific types of health and welfare services. To establish standards, the spending experience of communities must be evaluated field by field, in terms of the coverage and the effectiveness of services provided and the differing needs in varying communities. Standards established on the basis of evaluated experience would be of inestimable value to local communities for purposes of measuring the adequacy of their services and for planning the establishment and extension of programs.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942
(In Thousands)

Field of service	TOTAL, 30 AREAS										Expenditures under—							
	Public funds					Private funds					Public agencies			Private auspices				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other char- ities	Income from invest- ment of service activities	Receipts from other service activities	Net profit from other service activities	All other	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$446,313	\$118,065	\$70,227	\$26,531	\$14,205	\$7,709	\$92,265	\$2,109	\$8,041	\$430,257	\$228,729	\$120,408	\$147,544					
Child welfare, total	25,987	11,482	3,010	43	5,981	2,194	1,354	2,090	259	473	11,529	12,844	12,312	13,143				
Protective foster care of dependent children	8,745	4,040	883	19	2,344	1,301	1,58	948	5	134	4,026	4,466	4,317	4,427				
Institutions for dependent children	8,023	2,780	434	1	1,729	1,401	1,030	946	95	206	1,549	1,726	5,837	6,210				
Day nurseries	840	82	3	(c)	432	154	74	182	147	6	123	86	650	884				
Maternity homes	657	50	7	(c)	308	204	68	147	8	14	3	759	854					
Services to children with behavior problems	3,261	3,112	99	(c)	4	26	(c)	20	...	...	3	2,932	23	31		
Institutions for delinquent children	4,148	1,918	1,582	22	203	86	23	45	485	124	2,921	3,332	708	815				
Other child-welfare services	15	15	3	(c)	12	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	5	13		
Family welfare and relief, total	221,460	46,702	47,425	104,887	6,097	4,968	1,945	2,819	180	6,337	341,881	199,659	18,274	21,801				
Work Projects Administration	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	57,165	158,922	71,711	18	18				
Farm Security Administration	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	85,833	32,455	6,683	6,683				
General relief and family welfare	21,380	10,772	6,354	6,354	6,354	6,354	6,354	6,354	6,354	6,354	68,071	16,849	6,683	6,683				
Relief of dependent children	16,860	13,355	28,116	39,535	39,535	39,535	39,535	39,535	39,535	39,535	63,681	51,935	5,335	5,335				
Aid to the blind	3,138	1,023	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	178	87	29	29				
Service and relief to travelers and travelers'	1,232	53	31	289	98	98	98	98	98	98	51	51	545	1,154				
Special service to travelers	1,622	399	226	4	214	246	22	395	150	2	150	57	59	156	156			
Shelter for transient and homeless	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211			
Special overnight care	234	76	(c)	138	5	57	1	5	(c)	5	44	137	4,564	4,946	4,946	4,946		
Legal aid	10,925	4,790	69	16	542	1,173	1,438	1,415	1,415	1,415	117	6,448	4,171	4,351	4,351			
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	2,761	44	44	287	289	273	81	24	21	18	14	14	17	6,498	6,498			
Residential employment for the handicapped	2,043	1,020	10	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14			
Other relief and services to the handicapped	1,108	990	9	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	14	14	14	14	14			
Residential services for the physically handicapped	1,321	376	34	3	348	468	17	71	71	71	23	13	13	13	13			
Other relief and service to adults	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221			
Health services, total	167,761	52,337	19,731	1,478	5,981	4,048	3,869	80,934	76	808	68,176	76,822	73,517	73,517				
General and special hospitals	107,428	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,379	62	22,358	25,664	63,011	81,764			
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	11,061	7,354	13,763	55	281	368	210	850	28	55	7,553	9,381	1,448	1,681				
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	23,541	7,345	13,763	55	10	20	155	2118	14	115	20,554	22,680	7,985	8,601				
Capital outlay and certifying bureaus	166	166	35	18	38	(c)	...	64	...	12	(d)	45	82	4,716	4,716			
Clinic services	9,216	3,734	633	497	1,280	460	624	1,729	216	44	4,819	5,027	5,027	5,027	5,027			
Nursing homes	1,337	12	(c)	337	70	27	8	(c)	12	6	1,544	924	46	46				
Medical services	603	133	113	4	6	25	2	5	5	6	1,544	1,664	(c)	3,377				
Medical services and doctors' offices	959	789	196	71	196	74	122	26	30	14	14	14	2,108	2,108				
Medical and dental services	1,139	561	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139			
School and hospital medical services	1,433	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345			
School hygiene medical services	2,062	1,993	45	17	4	(c)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Other health services	8,010	5,715	284	335	655	66	371	114	74	13	6,162	6,770	1,096	1,241				
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	25,453	7,446	35	51	6,185	3,405	507	6,421	1,093	310	8,608	9,335	12,994	16,118				
Services of group-work agencies	10,567	9	1	36	4,668	1,418	433	2,900	915	188	...	...	9,515	10,567		
Special services of group-work agencies	1,573	4	...	13	1,315	4	36	1,681	24	28	...	...	1,573			
Public recreation other than summer camps	1,209	7,401	33	1	1,104	25	13	1,681	24	22	17	123	126	1,749	1,749			
Local groups under national programs	1,749	32	1	(c)	385	263	45	1,595	53	3	3	123	126	1,936	2,230			
Summer camps	2,356	32	1	...	389	289	33	1	1	13	63	69	3,311	3,582				
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	3,652	99	27	3	3,187	289	33	1	(c)	13			
Social service exchange	260	45	26	1	1,184	4	...	(c)	6	56	30	251	251	251	251			
Community Chest	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168	2,168			
Social service federations	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055			
Council of social agencies	355	10	(c)	576	30	(c)	2	51	17	1	1	7	39	39	39			
Other social-welfare planning councils	390	44	2	267	1	305	351	351			

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Includes \$1,767,489 from nonsectarian financial federations. ^c Less than \$500. ^d Expenditures of non-governmental and certifying bureaus in Washington, D. C., are included in other health services. ^e Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Averages, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Private funds						Expenditures under—						
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other sources	Income from in- vestments in Common- wealth Chest	Profits from other activities	All other	Public sus- penses	1940	1942	1940	1942	
AKRON AREA														
TOTAL, all fields	\$7,650	\$1,385	\$1,266	\$2,015	\$447	\$110	\$24	\$2,116	\$79	\$65	\$10,461	\$4,493	\$2,313	\$3,016
Child welfare, total	288	140	52	(b)	76	1	1	18	.....	(b)	163	190	86	99
Protective, for care of dependent children	87	22	(b)	18	1	1	12	4	.....	(b)	23	26	53	65
Institutions for dependent children	130	92	14	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	(b)	97	104	26	26
Day nurseries	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	8
Maternity homes	27	27	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	27	37	37	.....
Services to children with behavior problems	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	27	37	37	.....
Other child-welfare services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	27	37	37	.....
Family welfare and relief, total	3,678	582	955	1,933	82	43	2	14	.....	24	9,591	3,474	209	200
Work Projects Administration	1,300	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,796	1,300	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration	(b)	334	784	57	55	8	.....	6	.....	(b)	1,410	(b)	78	69
General and family welfare	195	66	60	60	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	55	55	55	55
Aid to the blind	1,720	11	4	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,054	1,215	.....	.....
Aid to the blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,054	1,215	.....	.....
Service to transients and travelers	50	37	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50
Special service to travelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special overnight care	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid	146	113	.....	4	27	2	.....	.....	(b)	24	106	118	24	28
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	35	.....	1	9	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	30	30	35
Starter employment for the handicapped	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other services to the handicapped	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic relations and probation services	18	1	1	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18
Other relief and service to adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health services, total	3,095	642	262	22	135	32	11	1,955	25	11	687	789	1,665	2,307
General and special hospitals	2,197	91	94	1	75	13	11	1,904	1	11	1,581	1,581	2,197	2,197
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	323	303	36	159	40	11	11	19	.....	.....	245	323	323	323
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	196	222	222	222
Hospital service	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	39	59	59
Clinic service	107	39	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Medical service	15	(b)	107	40	9	4	1	1	24	.....	51	24	24	24
Medical service	24	12	12	12	12	12	10	77	54	29	20	40	327	382
Medical-social service	53	32	5	5	14	3	3	3	.....	.....	33	37	37	37
Public health-music service	21	21	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	21	21	21
School hygiene medical service	31	28	3	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	11	31	31	31
School health service	91	81	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	11	91	91	91
Other health services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	423	40	.....	.....	126	34	11	129	54	29	20	40	327	382
Services of group-work agencies	265	.....	.....	.....	85	12	10	77	53	29	.....	241	266	6
Special services of group-work agencies	6	40	40	40	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	40	39	65
Public recreation other than summer camps	65	46	46	46	39	16	1	10	43	1	3	47	46	46
Local groups under national programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	27	29	29
Summer camps	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	29	29	29	29	.....	3	24	26
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	29	.....	.....	.....	26	26	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social-service exchange	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Community Chest	26	.....	.....	.....	26	26	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sectoral service federations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Less than \$500.

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

c Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—					
	Total expenditures 1942		Local State		Contributions Community Other sources		Income from investments		Receipts from persons receiving other activities		Net receipts from persons receiving other activities		Public auspices 1942		Private auspices 1940		Private auspices 1942	
	Total	Local	Federal	Community	Other	Chit	Interest	from investments	1	2	3	4	All	Other	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,814	\$4,359	\$3,417	\$2,452	\$915	\$1,244	\$998	\$5,702	\$80	\$747	\$13,820	\$10,220	\$8,061	\$9,594				
Child welfare, total.....	1,449	438	349	(c)	131	178	130	128	16	81	330	491	1,070	958				
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	432	115	43	(c)	79	22	42	40	4	145	489	489	422	288				
Institutions for dependent children.....	43	55	3	3	35	121	97	71	3	30	384	384	432	43				
Day nurseries.....	19	5	3	(c)	17	10	11	2	1	30	87	89	27	19				
Residential homes.....	104	89	174	148	14	14	1	1	1	1	242	258	11	15				
Services to children with behavior problems.....	418	174	148	14	10	2	2	11	32	242	258	129	150	160				
Other child welfare services.....																		
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,922	1,375	1,796	2,433	219	242	136	116	7	96	9,94	5,602	1,052	1,319				
Work Projects Administration.....	925	.....	.....	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,364	925	.....	.....		
Family Security Administration.....	1,665	658	718	125	40	40	21	4	1	2,227	1,756	1,045	377	250				
General relief and family welfare.....	1,045	120	402	523	12	12	1	1	1	1,758	1,045	2,043	1,943					
Aid to dependent children.....	843	310	620	913	16	53	120	111	1	121	121	121	121					
Aid to the blind.....	106	37	16	53	16	16	16	16	1	4	22	22	22	27				
Aid to transients and travelers.....	31	5	1	1	12	2	1	24	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Service to travelers and tourists.....	48	2	1	1	12	2	1	24	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Shelter, formal placement, and homelists.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Legal aid.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	385	103	8	25	13	7	3	1	1	11	183	183	183	183				
Shelter employment for the handicapped.....	654	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	585	585	585	585				
Other services to the handicapped.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	74	74	74	74				
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	83	58	7	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	93	93	93	93				
Other relief and service to adults.....	108	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	104	104	104				
Health services, total.....	9,941	2,162	1,271	19	210	501	610	5,092	27	41	3,099	3,647	5,243	5,243	5,243	5,243	5,243	
General and special hospitals.....	5,759	855	177	432	74	181	297	4,201	9	15	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	859	21	432	38	140	97	101	16	19	19	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	1,126	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,642	550	597	10	9	115	367	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Hospital service, testing and certifying bureaus.....	617	116	63	11	45	101	292	1	1	1	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	
Clinic services, testing and certifying bureaus.....	24	9	1	1	14	7	7	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Mental service clinics.....	18	5	5	11	43	24	2	1	1	1	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	
National social service.....	85	5	5	5	59	2	13	40	1	1	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Public health-nursing service.....	291	176	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	
School hygiene medical service.....	29	75	75	2	10	73	12	90	1	1	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	
School hygiene nursing service.....	533	326	2	19	10	73	12	90	1	1	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	
Other health services.....											1	211	211	211	211	211	211	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,236	374	1	195	219	23	367	30	29	476	479	485	485	485	485	485	485	
Services of group-work agencies.....	473	.....	1	138	86	18	207	23	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	318
Services of group-work agencies, other.....	91	374	374	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	
Local group camp, summer camps.....	479	176	176	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	
Local group camp, other national programs.....	147	147	147	23	23	29	4	9	9	9	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Summer camp.....											6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	266	10	10	152	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	
Community chest.....	16	16	16	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
Social-service exchange.....	111	111	111	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	
Sectoral financial federations.....	99	20	9	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Council of social agencies.....	20	1	1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	21																	

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Includes \$535,301 from sectarian financial federations. ^c Excludes \$1,000,000 in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

^a Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—					
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions	Income from investments in other sources	Income from investments in other persons receiving services	Net receipts from other persons receiving services	Net receipts from other activities	Public suspcies	Private suspcies	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942		
Child welfare, total.....	\$6,360	\$1,057	\$652	\$2,647	\$395	\$171	\$2	\$1,209	\$6	\$223	\$6,511	\$4,483	\$21,192	\$14,477					
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	66	16	13	(b)	47	25	(b)	8	(b)	124	138	145	131	242					
Institutions or dependent children.....	86	3	7	(b)	23	(b)	2	3	(b)	4	30	36	37	30	84				
Day nurseries.....	24	26	26	(b)	17	2	5	5	(b)	5	5	20	20	20	24				
University home.....	51	47	3	(b)	1	1	1	1	(b)	47	51	58	58	58	58				
Services to children with behavior problems.....	55	9	39	(b)	1	1	1	1	(b)	12	13	13	13	13	13				
Institutions for delinquent children.....																			
Other child-welfare services.....																			
Family welfare and relief, total.....	370	298	230	2,546	43	95	(b)	13	.....	144	5,291	3,127	131	242				
Work Projects Administration.....	2,250			2,250	1	1				4,435	2,250	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060				
Farm Security Administration.....	1																		
General relief and family welfare.....	159	62	46	2	13	38				143	108	19	19	19	19				
Institutions for aged, blind, or disabled.....	292	80	78	135						291	292	298	298	298	298				
Aid to the aged.....	298	85	83	129															
Aid to the blind.....	13	4	4	6															
Aid to the disabled.....	13	9	1	7	1	1													
Services and relief to transient and travelers.....	1			10	3	1													
Special service to transients and homeless.....	14																		
Special overnight care.....																			
Legal aid.....																			
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	59	52			3	(b)				144	51	52	52	52	52				
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	186	13	13	11	6	(b)	(b)	4		144	25	25	25	25	25				
Other services to the handicapped.....																			
Domestic, medical, and probation services.....	38	16	7	8	2	46		7		32	32	38	38	38	38				
Other relief and service to adults.....	48																		
Health services, total.....	2,289	597	368	101	68	18	1	1,075	.....	72	992	1,513	1,651	1,651	1,651	777		
General and special hospitals and clinics.....	1,417	308	30	9	17	27	4	(b)	1,051	10	6	6	6	6	6	7	7		
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients.....	50	30	30	31	31	31	31			65	65	66	66	66	66	748	748		
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus.....												356	356	356	356	356	356		
Clinic services.....																			
Mental-hygiene clinics.....																			
Medical services: homes and doctors' offices.....																			
Medical, dental, and surgical services.....	9	3			6														
Public health-service units.....	65	37	22	3	1	2	1	2											
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1											
School health-service units.....	187	170	13	2	1	1	(b)	1											
Other health services.....																			
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	336	86			114	30		100	6	(b)	105	104	216	216	232				
Services of group-work agencies.....	134				80	9		40	6	(b)			140	134	134				
Special services of group-work agencies.....	14				60	14		15	5	(b)	105	104	104	104	104				
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	104	86			22	(b)	7	38	5	(b)			27	27	27				
Local groups under national programs.....	27				12											49	57		
Summer camps.....	57	1			(b)	54	1	1											
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....																			
Community Chest.....	9																		
Society for financial federations.....	47																		
Council of social agencies.....																			
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	1	(b)	1		(b)	(b)	1												

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$50. ^c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Asylmes, 1940 and 1942—Continued

BUFFALO AREA

Field of service	Public Funds						Private Funds			Expenditure under—				
	Total expenditure 1942	Local	Federal	Community Charities	Other sources	Income from in- vestments	Reciproc- al persons receiving service	All other	Public asylums	Private asylums	1940	1942		
TOTAL, all fields	\$19,911	\$7,191	\$3,895	\$1,683	\$695	\$1,940	\$186	\$4,914	\$105	\$293	\$22,521	\$6,122	\$7,421	
Child welfare, total	1,791	982	221	122	273	38	139	14	1	829	860	791	931	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	801	454	87	90	59	12	90	...	...	211	205	...	...
Institutions for dependent children	590	343	18	3	170	24	22	9	1	564	596	458	590	
Day nurseries	15	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	15	
Resettlement homes	76	13	...	26	24	1	12	...	...	...	83	76	...	
Services to children with behavior problems	175	148	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	175	...	...
Institutions for delinquent children	129	24	69	10	...	...	1	5	(e)	79	89	30	40	
Other child welfare services	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	5	
Family welfare and relief, total	8,049	3,310	2,056	1,672	234	267	59	194	(e)	256	17,407	7,659	901	990
Project Administration	710	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	...	4791	710	...	...
Farm Security Administration	314	1,772	1,326	164	165	2	34	...	...	9,632	7,2	3,139	352	333
Aid to dependent and family welfare	533	333	1,449	212	...	...	13	...	...	833	1,055	...	...
Aid to dependent children	1,729	479	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,396	1,729	...	...
Aid to the aged	53	14	15	24	...	...	(e)	...	...	42	53	...	...
Aid to the blind	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Service related to transients and travelers	...	...	...	3	11	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special service to travelers	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelter for transients and homeless	156	112	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	138	18	19	
Special meal service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal aid	31	16	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	710	416	10	10	29	87	52	1	(e)	4	351	416	261	31
Institutions for the handicapped	362	...	...	10	22	5	5	123	...	230	(d)	20	218	282
Other services to the handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt relief and probation service	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other relief and service to adults	48	44	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health services, total	8,732	2,455	1,599	10	92	143	64	4,314	21	33	3,803	4,063	3,702	4,660
General and special hospitals	5,304	1,123	65	10	50	6	4,032	...	...	19	927	1,036	3,303	4,268
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	442	427	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	421	442	...	...
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,619	18	1,424	...	1	...	171	...	...	5	1,504	1,597	25	22
Respiratory admitting and certifying bureaus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinic services	325	180	14	...	7	25	30	45	21	...	217	169	165	136
Neonatal home clinics	43	14	17	10	13	7	(c)	...	2	(c)	8	9	35	35
Medical and dental clinics and doctors' offices	60	42	31	17	7	12	40	...	...	(e)	54	60	35	20
Public health service	228	17	68	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	113	109	115
School hygiene service	129	114	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	129	...	...
School hygiene nursing service	144	130	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	144	...	...
Other health services	405	297	32	...	7	47	4	15	(e)	1	283	332	65	73
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	1,211	433	19	1	195	205	20	267	69	508	483	508	608	702
Services of group-work agencies	486	1	...	...	120	163	20	115	67	...	...	430	486	13
Special services of group-work agencies	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public recreation other than summer camps	508	431	19	1	67	28	...	56	(e)	483	508	110	119	...
Local groups under national programs	119	...	...	...	6	1	(e)	23	1	...	...	68	64	...
Swimmer camps	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	(e)	...	...	...	...
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	129	10	(e)	52	61	5	...	...	1	...	...	119	129	...
Social service exchange	14	43	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...
Community Chest	14	43	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	42	...
Sectarian financial federations	17	(e)	...	9	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	17	5
Council of social agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other social-welfare planning councils	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Includes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations, c Less than \$500.

Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but we are included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—									
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Other sources	Income from fran-	Receipts from renters receiving service	Net pro- fits from other activities	All other	Public supplies	Private supplies	Total expenditures 1940	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Other sources	Income from fran-	Receipts from renters receiving service	Net pro- fits from other activities	All other	Public supplies	Private supplies
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$4,695	5677	5935	\$1,090	\$377	\$110	\$14	\$1,395	\$35	\$101	\$4,967	\$2,924	\$1,417	\$1,772								
Child welfare, total.....	267	125	27	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	107	175	122	92								
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	159	54	39	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	19	67	115	52								
Institutions for dependent children.....	49	30	1	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	40	49	2	26								
Day nurseries.....																						
Day nurseries, home.....																						
Services to children with behavior problems.....	29	28	4	27																		
Services for dependent children.....	31	29	4	27																		
Other child-welfare services.....																						
Child welfare and relief, total.....	2,629	251	775	1,087	25	31	5	7	7	75	4,325	2,122	102	141								
Work projects administration.....	375				375						2,340		375									
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)				(b)						(b)		(b)									
General relief and family welfare.....	218	106	85	5	19	1	1				577	191	17	26								
Aid to dependent children.....	173	60	50	62																		
Aid to the aged.....	172	636	636	13																		
Aid to the blind.....	27	10	4																			
Services to patients and travelers.....	5																					
Services to refugees to handle displaced persons.....																						
Shelters for transients and homeless.....																						
Special overnight care.....																						
Legal aid.....																						
Institutions for need, dependent adults.....	80	62			2	1	4	5	5	75	(b)	66	71	7	9							
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	81				4	2					(c)	134	56	81								
Other services to the handicapped.....																						
Debt-service relations and probation service.....	13	13			9	8																
Other relief and service to adults.....	20				106	45	1	1,206	(b)	15	501	591	895	1,184								
Health services, total.....	1,776	267	133	2	60	40	1	1,142		6	61	133	138	1118								
General and special hospitals and clinics.....	1,281	141	129	10	10	10		1,35		6	61	176	176	176								
Hospitals for patients and mental patients.....	152	30	129					22		6	153	182	182	182								
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus.....	19									9	131	1	9	19								
Clinic service.....	8	2			6														7	6		
Mental-hygiene clinics.....																						
Medical service: Nurses and doctors' offices.....	9	9																				
Medical-social service.....	61	20	1		29	4	(b)	6			18											
Public health-nursing service.....	3	3	(b)		1	(b)		(b)			4											
School hygiene medical service.....	24	21	3		2						20	d	3	38								
School hygiene nursing service.....	43	38									46	22	1	6								
Other health services.....																						
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	344	34			153	25	5	98	26	3	35	35	260	309								
Services of group-work agencies, total.....	255				132	15	5	74	26	3									214	255		
Special services of group-work agencies.....											1											
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	35	34			20	9		3			19	(b)							35	35		
Local groups under national programs.....	32				1	1													27	32		
Summer camps.....	22																		20	22		
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	47							45	2										39	47		
Social-service exchange.....	2																					
Community Chest.....	45																					
Council of social agencies.....																						
Other social-welfare planning councils.....																						

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Data not available.

c Data not available.

d Expenditures of one agency providing

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

CINCINNATI AREA

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under—					
	Total 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from in- vestments	Income from persons receiving service	All other activities	Public suspices	Private suspices	1940	1942	
Total, all fields	\$20,099	\$5,058	\$3,285	\$4,411	\$1,796	\$725	\$392	\$3,054	\$81	\$396	\$16,558	\$12,738	\$5,973	\$7,362
Child welfare, total	1,242	491	111	355	85	56	83	5	76	310	479	116	362	763
Foster care of dependent children	376	157	38	169	133	26	29	12	9	36	38	338	260	361
Institutions for dependent children	398	84	38	145	133	25	25	37	55	149	149	42	46	46
Day nurseries	46	—	—	—	22	17	1	5	2	115	115	38	38	42
Maternity homes	42	—	—	—	22	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services to children with behavior problems	186	159	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions for delinquent children	193	91	46	—	35	2	—	7	5	7	115	138	53	54
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family welfare and relief, total	10,160	1,883	2,526	4,373	591	290	118	237	232	12,979	8,778	1,208	1,302	
Work Projects Administration	2,600	—	—	2,600	—	—	—	—	—	6,015	2,600	—	—	—
(b) Farm Security Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General relief and family welfare	2,610	1,390	769	69	364	73	8	5	1	3,375	2,156	430	434	434
Aid to dependent children	3,479	1,61	145	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aid to the blind	3,116	1,58	1,58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services and related to transients and travelers	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special services to travelers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelters for transient and homeless	119	37	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special overnight care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid	11	—	—	—	10	33	207	164	185	—	—	—	11	11
Institutions for aged dependent adults	822	242	—	5	5	10	6	(b)	—	32	229	241	528	540
200	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	5	2	173	11	10	118	160
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	34	32
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	47	47
Health services, total	7,405	2,522	649	37	439	284	158	3,236	22	57	3,006	3,195	3,102	4,211
General and special hospitals	4,791	1,166	137	6	133	170	117	2,952	21	42	1,138	1,172	2,592	3,619
Hospitals for nervous and tuberculous patients	1,015	731	494	—	31	68	—	2,139	—	13	670	752	193	262
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	639	94	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	653	679	—	—
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	320	128	5	24	34	29	12	36	(b)	1	176	184	147	136
Clinic service	40	10	—	—	20	10	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	42	40
Medical-physician clinics	33	32	(b)	—	1	(b)	—	—	—	—	34	32	1	41
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	20	13	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	(c)	13	13	7	7
Medical-social service	119	51	(b)	—	47	3	17	—	—	1	51	51	50	60
Public health-nursing service	76	66	(b)	—	8	—	—	—	—	(b)	69	69	8	8
School hygiene medical service	52	49	1	—	3	(b)	—	—	—	(b)	69	69	2	3
School hygiene nursing service	261	181	5	7	61	—	1	1	1	1	166	194	66	66
Other health services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group and leisure-time activities, total	1,090	162	—	—	339	67	59	398	54	31	263	266	676	813
Services of group-leisure agencies	638	—	—	—	257	45	51	269	52	23	—	—	529	538
Public recreation, parks, and amusement parks	66	—	—	—	49	9	—	125	5	—	263	—	51	66
Summer camps	109	—	—	—	23	13	8	60	2	—	—	—	95	109
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	1	—	(b)	—	156	193
Social-service exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	8
Community Chest	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	90	102
Sectorial financial federations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	55
Council of social agencies	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	21	29
Other social-welfare planning councils	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	—	—	—	—	—

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^bLess than \$50. ^cExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service totals.

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^bLess than \$50. ^cExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service totals.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

CLEVELAND AREA

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under—				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other	Income from investments	Income from persons receiving services	Non-profits from other activities	All other	Public subsidies 1940	Public subsidies 1942	Private subsidies 1940	Private subsidies 1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$33,173	\$7,479	\$5,684	\$6,458	\$3,031	\$565	\$11,480	\$7,636	\$142	\$698	\$41,391	\$40,227	\$11,722	\$12,346	
Child welfare, total	2,599	1,214	84	790	127	156	202	18	6	1,347	1,306	1,169	1,329		
Protective, foster care of dependent children	1,210	714	8	396	9	112	55	2	851	725	472	485			
Institutions for dependent children	620	68	8	265	10	3	21	1	62	73	494	533			
Day nurseries	134	6	1	67	12	2	10	1	10	99	134	83			
Maternity homes	83	6	1	52	12	2	10	1	10	68	68	35			
Services to children with behavior problems	241	239	1	30	5	3	6	2	233	24	24	44			
Institutions for delinquent children	311	187	75	30	5	3	6	2	211	267	267	35			
Other child-welfare services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total	14,641	1,991	4,461	6,415	606	198	325	89	5	551	34,683	12,854	5,588	1,787	
Work Projects Administration	4,250	.....	4,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,780	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250
Farm Security Administration	4,185	1,129	2,223	452	126	243	11	11	1	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	
Child welfare and family welfare	1,356	442	581	402	1,353	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,621	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	
Aid to dependent children	3,386	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,386	1,386	1,386	1,386	1,386	
Aid to the aged	114	41	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	113	114	114	114	114	
Aid to the blind	80	31	30	19	19	19	19	19	19	150	59	22	22	20	
Services and relief to transients and travelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	233	16	16	18
Special service to travelers	250	116	116	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Shelters for transient and homeless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	233	16	16	18
Special overnight care	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	233	16	16	18
Legal aid	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	233	16	16	18
Social aid	340	99	7	21	53	57	68	1	1	2	89	102	22	22	
Other services to aged, dependent adults	925	3	17	13	15	1	52	1	4	546	(c)	26	234	238	
Other services to disabled and handicapped	69	7	7	25	11	14	1	4	4	(b)	15	14	8	55	
Other services to children and families	113	113	113	19	19	19	19	19	19	112	113	113	113	113	
Domestic relations and probation services	43	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Other relief and service to adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30	30	33
Health services, total	13,736	3,929	1,127	43	634	159	930	6,746	57	111	4,904	5,537	7,450	8,190	
General and special hospitals	9,588	2,020	143	136	108	745	6,390	1,761	37	2,176	2,431	6,459	7,157		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	491	481	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,265	210	959	.....	.....	.....	96	1	1	220	286	16	16	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	16	19	1	27	253	1	61	105	8	(b)	19	19	43	41	
Clinic services	749	233	1	40	40	1	1	1	1	5 (c)	97	96	2	1	
Mental health clinics	60	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	220	286	16	16		
Medical services	97	94	1	21	1	42	39	57	1	5 (c)	97	96	2	1	
Nursing homes and doctors' offices	100	32	10	98	10	10	10	10	10	5 (c)	187	187	68	68	
Public health clinics	392	179	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	187	187	209	195	
Public health laboratories	138	138	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	128	128	128	
School hygiene and medical services	143	143	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141	141	141	141	
School hygiene nursing services	710	382	14	6	71	49	48	27	49	67	416	452	204	258	
Other health services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227	1,227	1,227	1,227	1,332
Group and leisure-time activities, total	1,837	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	67	58	599	62	403	505	505
Services of group-work agencies	1,036	19	.....	.....	505	24	43	317	58	74	74	74	1,014	1,016
Special services of group-work agencies	498	327	.....	.....	2	17	1	171	1	(b)	395	498	19	19
Public recreation other than summer camps	93	.....	.....	.....	78	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	93
Local groups, winter national programs	102	6	43	15	9	111	4	4	4	7	7	7	149	185	
Summer camps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	361	12	12	312	13	10	10	10	10	1	56	25	338	336	
Social-service exchange	45	12	12	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	66	25	24	20	
Community Chest	178	2	2	177	177	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174	178	
Health and medical federations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Other social-welfare planning councils	91	7	7	5	5	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	
Other social-welfare planning councils	47	.....	.....	.....	38	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1

* b Total, represent sum of rounded amounts. * b Less than \$500.

* c Data not available for one agency, then in one agency, then in one agency.

* d Expenditures for medical social services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the union hospital and clinic services totals.

* e Expenditures for medical health-nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds										Expenditures under—					
	Total expenditures		Local		State		Federal		Contributions		Income from investments		Recipients		Private funds	
	1942	\$1,033	\$1,923	\$3,405	\$560	\$343	\$46	\$1,554	\$137	\$18	5	3	109	\$5,099	\$6,517	\$2,087	$2,764
DALLAS AREA																
Child welfare, total	339	108	45	(b)	87	74	.....	.....	18	5	3	109	155	172	184	.....
Protective, foster care of dependent children	79	51	16	14	(b)	26	(b)	.....	2	5	(b)	24	23	28	.....	.....
Institutions for dependent children	159	20	16	16	(b)	42	72	.....	8	2	2	27	31	120	128	20
Day nurseries	9	.....	.....	.....	18	(b)	.....	2	2	2	(b)	1	.....	14	15	9
Maternity homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	25	15	.....	.....
Services to children with behavior problems	25	23	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	48	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children	48	18	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total	5,675	247	1,624	3,255	1,27	73	1	14	2	211	3,878	5,240	216	426	.....	.....
Work Projects Administration	1,750	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,558	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family relief and emergency relief	359	235	1	1	71	51	(b)	1	1	(b)	242	3	235	65	123	.....
General relief and medical welfare	.....	4	4	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	216	216	216	216	.....
Aid to dependent children	2,936	2,36	2	1,468	1,468	1,444	44	.....	.....	.....	1,046	2,936	2,936	2,936	2,936	.....
Aid to the aged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	88	88	88	88
Aid to the blind	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for transients and homeless	13	13	4	4	18	4	(b)	12	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Special overnight care	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	11	11	11
Legal aid for persons in need, dependent adults	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	231	21	5	5	18	3	(b)	(b)	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other services to the handicapped	8	.....	.....	.....	2	2	(b)	(b)	4	.....	.....	3	254	254	254	254
Recreational and probation services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	52	228	228	228
Other relief and services to adults	37	6	.....	.....	17	7	1	(b)	.....	6	6	6	8	43	29	29
Health services, total	2,609	580	253	90	121	107	41	1,341	70	5	974	937	1,353	1,672	.....	.....
General and special hospitals	1,856	295	51	47	48	71	35	1,303	6	1	370	391	1,120	1,465	.....	.....
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	76	45	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	65	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospitals for chronic and mental patients	163	155	155	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	30	30	131	14	23	23
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	60	174	174	174	174
Clinic service	209	50	.....	26	22	16	6	33	56	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital-type clinics	17	17	6	10	17	(b)	4	4	4	.....	30	41	13	13	13	13
Medical and doctors' offices	13	13	12	9	28	5	1	(b)	1	1	28	5	26	26	26	26
Medical social service	.....	30	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	34	34	34	34
Public health-nursing service	6	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
School hygiene medical service	30	19	11	5	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	139	131	14	14	14	14
School hygiene nursing service	118	118	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other health service	154	118	5	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	559	97	.....	.....	133	85	3	181	60	1	138	173	256	286	286	286
Services of group-work agencies	238	20	9	10	66	49	3	63	57	(b)	.....	.....	173	173	238	238
Special services of group-work agencies	20	96	36	13	75	.....	.....	75	1	1	138	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public recreation other than summer camps	173	35	(b)	23	12	(b)	6	37	2	1	1	1	55	55	55	55
Local groups under national programs	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	73	73	73	73
Summer camps	8	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	(b)	.....	.....	.....	3	61	97	97	97
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	100	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	92	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3
Social service exchange	7	69	69	69	69	69	6	6	6	.....	.....	3	49	49	49	49
Community Chest	16	.....	3	3	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	9	16	16	16
Sectional financial federations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5
Council of social agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils	.....	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^b Less than \$500.

^c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public funds										Expenditures under—							
	Total expenditures 1942		Local		State		Federal		Contributions		Accrued		Net profits from			Public suspira-		
	1942		1942		1942		1942		Community Chest		Other		from other			1940		
	\$8,124	\$1,160	\$1,530	\$2,091	\$506	\$212	\$57	\$218	\$9	\$341	\$7,993	\$4,594	\$2,810	\$3,620				
Child welfare, total.....	384	202	40	(b)	84	10	1	37	.....	10	220	238	124	145				
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	143	42	33	(b)	17	6	1	33	.....	(b)	41	40	90	103				
Institutions for dependent children.....	152	87	33	(b)	6	(b)	1	1	.....	(b)	111	119	32	34				
Day nurseries.....	9	1	1										2	9				
Maternity homes.....	3	3											3	3				
Services to children with behavior problems.....	29	29											33	33				
Institution for delinquent children.....	47	41	7										32	47				
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,932	306	1,295	2,030	71	22	11	12	1	176	6,394	3,631	220	301				
Work Projects Administration.....	1,000		1,000	.....													
Family Service Administration.....	374	102	291	54	17	3	3	3	.....		4	480	397	71	78			
General relief and family welfare.....	226	73	65	87	1								204	226				
Aid to dependent children.....	1,866	933	933	93	19								1,622	1,666				
Aid to the aged.....	38	14	5										31	38				
Aid to the blind.....																		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....																		
Special service to travelers.....																		
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	1																	
Special overnight care.....	9																	
Legislation for aged, dependent adults, disabled, and handicapped.....	3																	
Registration for aged, dependent adults, disabled, and handicapped.....	89	3																
Sheltered environment for the handicapped.....	175	78																
Other services to the handicapped.....	—	8																
Domestic-relations and probation services.....	38	31																
Other relief and service to adults.....	4																	
Health services, total.....	3,111	614	196	36	124	104	11	1,938	1	188	4,38	3,54	1,931	2,578				
General and special hospitals and clinics.....	2,440	259	24	2	85	73	10	1,889	(b)	97	(b)	32	32					
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	224	104	47	147	.....					31		211	224					
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	12	8																
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	31	11	9															
Clinic service.....	—																	
Hospital-ambulance clinics and emergency clinics.....	25	13	13															
Medical and dental clinics and doctors' offices.....	13	13																
Medical social service units.....	79	40	4	24	5	1	3	(b)	2		9	10						
Public health-nursing services.....	9	9																
School hygiene medical service.....	16	16																
Other health services.....	142	106	4	10	21													
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	636	38			35	167	76	34	231	8	47	101	100	468	526			
Services of group-work agencies.....	456				35	133	59	34	145	7	43				416	422		
Special services of group-work agencies.....	11									1	(b)	63						
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	100	38																
Local groups under national programs.....	47																	
Summer camps.....	20																	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	61																	
Social-service exchange.....	5																	
Community Chest	43																	
Secular financial federations.....	12																	
Council of social agencies.....	1																	
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	1																	

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Expenses, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands) *

APPENDIX

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DES MOINES AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—					
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Community Chest	Other sources	Income realized from in- vestments	Net profits from activities received	Other	Public supplies 1940	1942	Public supplies 1940	1942	Private supplies 1940	1942			
DESMOINES AREA	\$1,418	\$731	\$2,639	\$313	\$71	\$12	\$1,064	\$2	\$44	\$7,997	\$4,839	\$1,208	\$1,456					
Child welfare, total	302	154	61	(a)	46	17	8	15	(b)	154	185	106	117					
Protective, foster care of dependent children	70	36	24		26	3	3	5		10	15	48	55					
Institutions for dependent children	110	55	24		10	10	6	6		71	73	33	37					
Ways and means	24	18	10		10	4	5	3		35	38	24	24					
Services to children with behavior problems	36	38	23		1			3		38	59	59	59					
Institutions for delinquent children	59	23	26												1			
Other child-welfare services	1	1	(b)															
Family welfare and relief, total	3,973	631	610	2,623	29	18	3	16	1	42	6,193	3,863	81	110				
Work Projects Administration	2,000			2,000							3,713	2,000						
Fire Service Administration	(b)			(b)							(b)							
General relief and family welfare	530	501	2		11	12	2	2			1,114	504	23	27				
Ad to dependent children	41	41	41	487	887						51	41						
Ad to the aged	1,173	18	18	36	6	(b)					1,168	1,173						
Ad to the blind	73	1	1			(b)					72	73	6	7				
Service and related to tenants and travelers	7												4	1	(b)			
Shelters for transient and homeless	5	4											6	3				
Special overnight care and accommodations																		
Legal aid	3	3																
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	75	63			3	2	1	5	1		2	66	63	10	12			
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	50	(b)			1	2		6		41	(c)	2	3	30	50			
Other services to the handicapped	9	3			3	2							2	2	6			
Domestic relations and probation services	9													9	9			
Other relief and service to adults																		
Health services, total	1,676	596	60	16	64	21	1	917	(b)	(b)	665	209	778	966				
General and special hospitals	1,109	240	47	3	12	9	1	890	(b)	(b)	181	220	693	880				
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	224	219	5								65	75						
Hospitals and clinics for dental patients	74	46	9		14	3		3	(b)	(b)	196	224						
Child welfare, uniting and certifying birth parents	11	(b)	9	(b)	10	(b)		(b)	(b)	(b)	62	54	21	20				
Mental hygiene clinics	14	11	2		2						10	14		11				
Medical service: Nurses and doctors' offices	92	38																
Medical-social services	62	16	6	28	(b)			11		(b)	19	15	46	46				
Public health nursing service	15	15			1						16	16	43	43				
School hygiene medical service	48	47	1								52	44	8	9				
Other health services	53	41	3					9										
Group and private-line activities, total	312	38			141	15	1	16	(b)	(b)	1	86	82	214	230			
Services of group-work agencies	132				102	2	1	27		(b)			131	132				
Special services of group-work agencies	15				93	11				44		82		15				
Public relations, liaison, and information services	40				29					10	(b)	86		40				
Local, regional, and national organizations	43				7	1				34	1	42		43				
Similar causes																		
Planning, financing, and coordinating services, total	33					32			(b)					29	33			
Social-service exchange	1													1	1			
Community Chest	24													22	24			
Council of financial federations														40				
Council of social agencies	8													42				
Other social-welfare planning councils														6	8			

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available.

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In Thousands)

Field of service	Fort Worth Area						Expenditures under—					
	Public funds			Private funds			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Income from persons in welfare services	Net profits from other activities	All other	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,100	\$635	\$1,247	\$2,828	\$235	\$75	\$21	\$937	\$36	\$86	\$4,582	\$4,774
Child welfare, total.....	157	57	26	(b)	45	17	(b)	6	6	1	64	79
Protective, total care of dependent children.....	4	3	7	(b)	1	14	(b)	5	(b)	(b)	3	3
Institutions for dependent children.....	93	20	7	(b)	41	1	(b)	6	(b)	(b)	21	21
Day nurseries.....	9	7									10	9
Maternity homes.....	4										5	5
Services to children with behavior problems.....	27	27									15	27
Institutions for delinquent children.....	19		19								18	19
Other child welfare services.....												
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,155	149	1,073	2,773	40	30	1	9	5	76	3,870	3,990
Work Projects Administration.....	1,700			1,700							2,818	1,700
Family Security Administration.....	174	119	2	2							110	110
General relief and family welfare.....	137			68	68	27	24				246	137
Aid to dependent children.....	1,987			978	978						755	1,987
Aid to the aged.....	37			18	18						37	
Aid to the blind.....												
Services and relief to transients and travelers.....	4											
Special service to travelers and tourists.....	14											
Shelter for transients and homeless.....												
Special overnight care.....												
Land and water relief.....												
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	30			26								
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	94			7	6	4	1	1	2			
Other services to the handicapped.....	1											
Domestication and probation services.....												
Other relief and service to adults.....	5	3									9	13
Health services, total.....	1,480	393	149	54	11	13	15	834	9	1	561	607
General and special hospitals.....	1,054	188	3	3	6	4	15	832	3	(b)	193	185
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	61	38	20					(b)	(b)	(b)	50	61
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	124	116	2					1	7	(b)	98	124
Child welfare and health centers and certifying bureaus.....	59	31			23	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	59	55
Normal-service clinics.....												
Medical and doctors' offices.....	11	9										
Public health-nursing service.....	45	30	14									
School hygiene medical service.....	17	17										
School hygiene nursing service.....	28	28										
Other health services.....	81	50	10	10	5	5						
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	256	32			91	15	5	88	16	8	86	94
Services of group-work agencies.....	108											
Special services of group-work agencies.....	11											
Public groups other than summer camps.....	94	32										
Local groups under national programs.....	22											
Summer camps.....	21											
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	53	4										
Social-service exchange.....	3											
Community Chest.....	37											
Sectarian financial federations.....												
Council of social agencies.....	7	4										
Other social-welfare planning councils.....												

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspice, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

HARTFORD AREA

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Community Chest sources	Income from in- vestments receiving other services	Profits from other activities	All persons from other activities	Public auspices 1940	1942	Private auspices 1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$9,306	\$1,636	\$1,888	\$847	\$759	\$247	\$500	\$3,244	\$1,02	\$82	\$5,801	\$4,385
Child welfare, total	904	184	368	139	20	105	87	57	1	234	215	162
Foster, foster care of dependent children	28	190	54	10	1	57	21	1	1	138	139	112
Institutions for dependent children	268	110	54	15	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	129
Day nurseries	24	...	...	2	16	4	3	...	...	...	...	24
Maternity homes	24	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	24
Services to children with behavior problems	49	46	...	...	...	...	3	...	40	49	...	...
Institutions for delinquent children	130	124	...	6	...	...	...	...	115	124	6	6
Other child welfare services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family welfare and relief, total	2,783	692	736	839	220	114	94	60	33	2	3,886	2,203
Work Projects Administration	340	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,653	340
Farm Security Administration and family welfare	931	561	135	194	21	12	17	...	2	1,064	696	275
Other relief and family welfare	198	55	80	58	...	...	13	...	...	111	198	26
Aid to the aged	899	450	436	10	5	...	...	...	...	901	899	...
Aid to the blind	15	...	...	...	8	(b)	1	1	14	15	...	...
Services and relief to transients and travelers	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
Special service to travelers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelters for transient and home less	80	7	17	6	12	1	14	24	...	...	...	...
Special overnight care	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	45
Legal aid	236	56	44	...	5	66	58	11	9	(b)	91	10
Substitution of money for legal services	16	2	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	(c)	2	12
Other services to persons for legal, dependent adults	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	14
Domestic relations and probation service	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other relief and service to adults	38	...	...	...	6	14	13	4	...	...	37	38
Health services, total	4,937	691	782	8	142	52	221	2,968	6	66	1,342	1,469
General and special hospitals	3,583	271	100	262	...	32	192	2,924	...	64	424	383
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	282	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	194	282
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	489	86	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	432	...
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinic service	138	66	15	1	30	...	2	26	...	...	98	81
Nursing service	29	10	2	(b)	28	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	11	12
Nursing service houses and doctors' offices	12	8	...	...	3	14	2	...	2	...	(d)	...
Public health-nursing service	128	20	75	(b)	14	14	6	...	...	...	44	45
School hygiene medical service	45	45	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	53	54
School hygiene nursing service	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	123
Other health services	149	116	...	7	6	20	...	...	...	...	21	21
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	618	69	...	...	198	57	89	128	64	12	45	65
Services of group-work agencies	359	4	...	...	140	18	79	65	47	7	...	364
Special services of group-work agencies	71	...	...	...	13	34	4	9	8	4	...	71
Public recreation other than summer camps	65	65	...	...	37	1	(b)	(b)	...	45	65	...
Local groups under national programs	39	...	...	...	8	4	5	55	9	2	...	...
Summer camps	64	...	...	...	60	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	63	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social service exchanges	4	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community Chest	36	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sector and financial relations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Council of social agencies	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21
Other social-welfare planning councils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	3

^a Total is represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$500. ^c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

^a Total is represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Total is represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^c Total is represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

(In Thousands) APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1940, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Houston Area						Expenditures under—					
	Public funds			Private funds			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from fringe investments	Income from professional services	Other activities	All other	1940	1942	1940
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$9,015	\$1,319	\$1,676	\$3,008	\$924	\$138	\$235	\$1,774	\$76	\$59	\$5,125	\$5,911
Child welfare, total.....	510	234	35	(b)	214	3	10	9	2	1	225	223
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	201	155	88	3	(b)	131	2	9	5	34	28	162
Institutions for dependent children.....	15	15	15	15	15	52	12	1	1	76	76	78
Day nurseries.....	14	14	14	14	14	11	1	2	1	10	10	12
Maternity homes.....	46	46	3	46	32	6	1	1	1	11	11	14
Services on children with behavior problems.....	77	36	32	77	32	6	1	1	1	7	7	7
Other child welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,731	238	1,261	2,946	215	7	(b)	12	(b)	52	3,787	4,447
Work Projects Administration.....	1,675	1	1	1,675	1	1	1	1	1	13	2,473	1,675
Farm Security Administration.....	354	202	82	134	6	(b)	8	(b)	4	387	205	102
General relief and family welfare.....	164	164	164	1,133	1,133	1	1	1	1	1	164	149
Aid to dependent children.....	2,266	2,266	2,266	36	36	23	(b)	2	1	851	2,266	2,266
Aid to the blind.....	71	71	71	24	24	16	16	1	1	71	71	71
Service and relief to transients and tramps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Social service to transients and tramps.....	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	1	1	1	1	1
Social security and unemployment insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	17
Legal aid.....	35	35	35	11	11	4	(b)	1	1	48	31	34
Sheltered employment for aged, dependent adults.....	62	73	11	11	11	4	1	1	1	20	21	21
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8
Domestic relations and probation service.....	8	8	8	13	13	13	13	1	1	15	15	13
Other relief and service to adults.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1	1	1	1	1
Health services, total.....	3,120	789	280	62	109	69	214	1,870	23	4	994	1,108
General and special hospitals.....	2,177	393	16	9	10	34	165	1,529	22	4	334	385
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculosis patients.....	123	94	69	15	15	15	15	1,120	22	22	89	123
Hospital and institutional and certifying clinics.....	218	19	188	19	19	15	15	1,120	22	22	89	123
Clinic service.....	296	140	6	29	22	15	50	34	1	1	151	174
Mental hygiene clinics.....	27	27	27	27	26	(b)	26	1	1	1	5	5
Medical services, hospitals and doctors' offices.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	(c)	2
Medical services, clinics.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	23	37
Public health-nursing service.....	90	19	3	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	18	46
School hygiene medical service.....	18	13	5	3	3	18	18	18	18	1	30	41
School hygiene nursing service.....	41	28	9	6	6	18	18	18	18	1	106	115
Other health services.....	126	96	4	6	6	18	18	18	18	1	21	21
Group work and leisure-time activities, total.....	577	58	.....	209	60	11	183	53	3	120	133	133
Services of groups and agencies.....	274	1	1	154	4	11	52	48	2	1	120	133
Social service agencies.....	74	74	1	154	2	51	19	1	1	1	120	133
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	133	57	1	48	1	1	74	1	1	1	120	133
Local arts and national programs.....	63	63	1	5	2	1	13	13	1	1	120	133
Summer camps.....	34	34	1	5	2	1	24	24	2	1	120	133
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Community Chest.....	8	8	8	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Sectarian financial federations.....	56	56	56	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, b less than \$600. c Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

KANSAS CITY, MO., AREA

(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under—						
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other sources	Income from investments and receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, 611 fields	\$13,862	\$2,240	\$2,757	\$4,291	593	b4494	\$151	\$2,058	\$12	\$358	111,874	\$9,469	\$3,767	\$4,413			
Child welfare, total	655	271	28	(c)	205	34	65	28	2	2	213	284	331	351			
Foster care of dependent children	153	64	8	(c)	71	8	(c)	9	(c)	(d)	63	51	90	193			
Institution for dependent children	244	61	6	(c)	86	18	(c)	12	(c)	1	62	51	207	227			
One nurseries	28	22	2	(c)	18	6	(c)	3	(c)	9	...	...	...	26	22		
Meatless homes	22	63	2	(c)	20	...	(c)	1	(c)	59	64	...	...	28	22		
Services to children with behavior problems	64	123	28	(c)	9	2	(c)	2	(c)	83	106	19	17	19	17		
Institutions for delinquent children	123	62	28	(c)	...	...	(c)	2	(c)	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Other child welfare services	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Family welfare and relief, total	7,652	233	2,319	4,271	238	125	59	93	5	309	9,728	6,857	652	705			
Work Projects Administration	2,800	...	...	2,800	4	...	...	...	...	...	5,717	2,800	...	...	...	...
Family and child welfare	635	4	3	663	...	125	36	1	2	1	1,175	668	176	166			
General relief and family welfare	333	1	171	172	1	...	...	...	...	...	228	343	...	...	...	...
Aid to the dependent	349	2	349	1,285	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,639	...	...	...	...
Aid to the blind	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	125	...	...	...	...
Services and relief to transients and travelers	18	...	18	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18
Special service to transients	90	1	32	2	7	7	46	(c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	90
Shelters for transient and homeless	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special overnight care	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal aid for aged, dependent adults	380	193	...	10	10	61	46	15	(c)	191	194	126	126	136	136		
Shelters and care centers for dependent aged	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	18	20	171	331	1	4	
Other services for dependent aged	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other relations and protection service	45	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other relief and service to adults	61	11	23	21	...	...	...	5	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	58
Health services, total	4,761	1,581	410	25	231	107	25	25	2,350	1	31	1,831	2,138	2,261	2,623		
General and special hospitals	3,353	909	83	(c)	44	57	21	21	2,302	(c)	11	843	988	2,020	2,305		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	165	246	83	(c)	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	208	248	...	...	...	...
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	478	142	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	478	...	...	...	...
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	150	40	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinic services	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing homes and doctors' offices	13	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical service, dentists and doctors' offices	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public health and nursing service	137	26	2	11	7	8	1	(c)	13	6	10	32	(c)	7	6	...	...
School hygiene and medical service	6	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...
School hygiene nursing service	74	73	(c)	3	13	30	20	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other health services	253	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group-welfare and leisure-time activities, total	738	155	...	...	148	226	3	187	3	16	102	190	144	144	144	144	56
Services of group-welfare agencies	291	...	...	...	...	118	86	2	75	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special services of group-welfare agencies	61	4	...	...	14	43	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public recreation other than summer camps	190	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local groups under national programs	100	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summer camps	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planning, financing and coordinating services	96	...	...	1	...	92	3	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social service agencies	6	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community foundations	56	...	...	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Councils of social agencies	4	...	...	1	...	1	3	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other social-welfare planning councils	23	8	...	...	7	23	(c)	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Includes \$63,011 from section (financial federations). ^c Less than \$500.

^d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation, and clinic service fields.

^e Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

c. Less than \$500.

^h Includes \$303,332 from sectarian financial federations.

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
^b Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1960 but were included in the

Domestic Patients 100%
were included in the study.

Expenditures for medical-surgical service were not reported separately in 1940 but

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APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

LOUISVILLE AREA

APPENDIX

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under—						
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from other charity	Income from other sources	Receipts from various sources	Net profits from rental of other activities	Profits from rental of other activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	1942	1940	1942	Private auspices 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,967	\$2,549	\$26	\$1,645	\$599	b4425	\$120	\$1,815	\$73	\$114	\$5,498	\$5,014	\$2,368	\$2,954			
Child welfare, total.....	781	483	21	21	71	72	43	38	31	(c)	559	552	210	229			
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	203	140	3	.....	38	1	4	17	.....	(c)	166	148	49	54	
Institutions for dependent children.....	318	167	(c)	.....	69	36	1	26	.....	(c)	153	182	128	137	
Day nurseries.....	7	.....	4	.....	17	1	3	1	.....	(c)	6	.....	6	7	
Maternity homes.....	24	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	127	115	20	24	
Services to children with behavior problems.....	115	61	18	21	5	.....	1	2	4	.....	108	107	8	6	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,160	762	331	1,529	140	168	64	50	16	101	3,465	2,620	468	540			
Wash Project Administration.....	1,250	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,388	1,260	.....	.....	
Farm Security Administration.....	611	447	4	(c)	87	61	2	1	9	.....	491	452	140	160		
General relief and family welfare.....	216	216	322	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	216	477	594	
Aid to dependent children.....	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	15	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	
Special service to transients and travelers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	25	1	.....	.....	5	2	1	15	.....	(c)	.....	.....	20	25	
Special dormitories.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	267	94	5	6	5	96	60	(c) 32	1	.....	68	84	168	183		
Institutions for the handicapped.....	132	.....	.....	6	18	18	1	(c) 1	1	101	(d)	11	89	92	
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(e)	14	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	6	13	27	23	
Other relief and service to adults, total.....	36	13	.....	.....	1	9	10	400	17	17	1,352	1,703	1,347	1,776	
Health services, total.....	3,239	274	95	120	92	51	44	7	1,470	15	11	416	582	212	579		
General and special hospitals.....	2,162	\$54	5	5	5	22	1	3	471	15	11	347	391	21	27		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	418	387	3	3	2	1	193	259		
Hospitals for surgical and medical patients.....	259	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	225	15	17	
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	23	26	
Clinic services, clinics.....	239	138	1	56	1	19	9	(c)	29	1	(c)	13	18	23	26		
Medical services, clinics.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical services, clinics, hospitals and doctors' offices.....	18	9	18	18	18	36	1	(c)	13	1	.....	9	23	26		
Public health-nursing service.....	155	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
School hygiene medical service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	140	45	9	15	1	26	(e)	44	.....	.....	130	113	27	27	
Other health services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	138	277	301	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	529	63	22	144	22	3	195	89	3	167	9	1	122	138	189	227	
Services of group-work agencies, other than summer camps.....	237	(c)	64	73	(e)	122	138	122	138	144	144	
Local group under national programs.....	64	63	1	1	(c)	38	41		
Social recreation, other than summer camps.....	41	49	(c)	16	1	(e)	30	1	(c)	50	49	45	41		
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	68	2	63	3	65	69	4		
Community Chest.....	4	2	3	45	41	4		
Secular financial federations.....	41	41	2	41	12	18	4		
Council of social agencies.....	18	15	3		
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	4	4	4	4		

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Includes \$1,425 from sectarian financial federations.

c Less than \$200.

d Totals not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Public Funds			Private Funds			Expenditures under—		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal Community Other Charter	Income from in- vestments	Refunds from in- vestments	Net pro- fits from other activities	Public auspices	Private auspices
MILWAUKEE AREA									
Child welfare, total	1,346	677	124	206	144	52	76	64	2
Protective, foster care of dependent children	275	75	3	116	31	7	43	(c)	2
Institutions for dependent children	636	432	3	60	79	35	19	2	(c)
Day nurseries	9	3	3	3	3	2	10	7	7
Maternity homes	44	3	3	14	10	1	10	7	7
Services to children with behavior problems	93	93	74	116	10	22	9	2	38
Institutions for delinquent children	287	74	2	17	10	2	54	147	188
Other child-welfare services	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	(d)	2
Family welfare and relief, total	11,920	3,966	1,392	5,006	266	250	57	142	7
Work Projects Administration	3,100	—	—	3,100	—	—	—	10,992	3,100
Family and dependency allowances	2,793	2,442	347	191	153	11	13	6,586	—
Institutions for dependent children	1,222	622	622	887	805	154	159	2,456	335
Aid to dependent children	3,062	622	622	1,646	1,646	—	—	1,022	337
Aid to the aged	123	123	—	—	—	—	—	2,862	—
Aid to the blind	19	19	26	35	1	17	(c)	3,002	—
Service and relief to transients and travelers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1116	123
Special service to transient and travelers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Shelters for transient and homeless	69	6	—	—	14	11	25	—	19
Shelters for overnight care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Legal aid	8	—	—	—	8	(c)	—	—	69
Institutions for aged and dependent adults	463	221	29	27	49	45	117	3	6
Institutions for aged and dependent adults, for the handicapped	8	8	29	11	39	(c)	453	73	228
Other services to the handicapped	3	3	61	2	2	(c)	—	192	215
Domestic relations and probation service	—	—	61	61	—	—	—	206	235
Other relief and service to adults	31	3	—	—	17	12	—	57	3
Health services, total	8,275	3,055	746	26	262	139	59	3,985	29
General and special hospitals	4,645	922	746	145	69	38	465	3,465	4,179
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	683	375	196	492	492	5	103	(c)	1,056
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,065	921	492	—	4	5	192	(c)	1,031
Medical and dental clinics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623	623
Other medical and dental clinics	383	173	12	(c)	43	1	14	453	1,447
Nursing homes and doctors' offices	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	255	200
Nursing homes and doctors' offices, total	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	78	159
Medical and social services	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183
Public health-maintenance service	92	9	—	—	—	—	—	169	200
Public health-maintenance service	242	110	—	—	—	—	—	112	159
Public hygiene medical service	93	93	1	—	1	3	—	149	149
School hygiene medical service	159	159	—	—	—	—	—	229	229
School hygiene nursing service	233	44	22	15	62	—	19	290	290
Other health services	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	85
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,667	988	13	199	22	4	373	62	5
Services of group-work agencies	307	—	—	—	139	19	1	87	58
Special services of group-work agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Public recreation other than summer camps	1,204	988	13	—	—	—	—	—	277
Local organizations under national programs	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307
Swimming camps	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning, finance, and coordinating services	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social service exchange	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Chest	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sectoral financial federations	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council of social agencies	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other social-welfare planning councils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^b Includes \$174,200 from sectarian financial federations.

^c Less than \$500.

^d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspice, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousand\$)^a

Field of service	New Orleans Area				Expenditures under—									
	Total expenditure 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions Community Other sources	Incomes from in- vestments	Incomes from per- sons receiving other services	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public supplies	Private auspices				
TOTAL, all fields	\$15,141	\$72	\$4,769	\$5,192	\$641	\$564	\$73	\$2,389	\$61	\$260	\$11,265	\$11,301	\$3,302	\$4,130
Child welfare, total	521	117	61	165	80	61	22	13	3	104	141	328	380	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	154	7	47	60	4	37	10	1	(b)	26	48	62	76	
Training, for dependent children	210	21	1	14	5	1	3	2	(b)	4	4	164	236	
Day nurseries	25	1	1	1	19	(b)	5	—	(b)	—	—	18	25	
Maternity homes	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	20	20	
Services to children with behavior problems	98	61	14	8	2	—	2	11	1	53	68	34	30	
Institutions for delinquent children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Family welfare and relief, total	8,135	61	2,159	5,098	163	310	49	35	(b)	250	11,778	7,313	587	822
Work Projects Administration	3,700	—	3,700	(b)	87	91	(b)	4	(b)	—	8,277	3,700	—	—
Fair Security Administration	606	—	424	583	73	658	(b)	—	(b)	—	1,105	(b)	424	—
General relief and family welfare	1,277	—	655	655	52	—	—	—	(b)	—	1,133	1,133	115	182
Aid to dependent children	1,203	—	655	655	52	—	—	—	(b)	—	1,097	1,097	103	—
Aid to the blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Relief to transients and travelers	21	—	—	—	19	(b)	1	—	(b)	—	—	—	14	21
Special service to travelers	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	6
Shelters for transient and homeless	29	—	—	—	15	7	1	6	(b)	—	—	—	29	29
Special overnight care	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	303	59	—	—	1	(b)	—	—	23	(b)	11	2	47	232
Shea-employment for the handicapped	289	4	6	35	128	48	—	—	239	(b)	239	9	116	246
Other relief and unemployment services	78	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	2	250
Other relief and services to adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	78	78
Health services, total	5,796	599	2,564	84	129	35	150	74	2,019	26	16	2,143	3,276	2,091
General and special hospitals	3,676	15	1,520	—	13	7	(b)	2	1,091	17	12	1,181	1,545	1,696
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	163	—	159	—	—	—	(b)	1	—	—	1	163	23	2,131
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	683	30	552	—	—	—	(b)	2	97	(b)	—	440	570	77
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical service	570	105	260	38	42	5	45	67	5	2	135	389	188	181
Medical-hygiene clinics	22	1	—	—	3	3	19	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	24	22
Medical service—Homes and doctors' offices	4	—	53	—	12	1	(b)	—	—	(b)	—	—	64	3
Medical-social service	96	—	—	—	46	—	(b)	5	—	(b)	—	(c)	103	3
Public health and medical service	196	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	30	64
School hygiene, medical, and service	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	32
School hygiene, medical, and service	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School hygiene, nursing service	428	329	19	46	13	17	(b)	3	(b)	—	252	394	17	35
Other health services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	598	192	—	—	110	132	12	130	22	(b)	241	278	214	320
Services of group-work agencies	163	1	—	—	94	15	4	28	—	—	—	—	157	163
Special services of group-work agencies	86	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Public recreation other than summer camps	278	190	—	—	5	28	8	78	2	—	241	278	30	38
Local groups under national programs	38	—	—	—	10	3	(b)	5	—	—	—	—	26	32
Summer camps	32	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	92	3	6	—	75	7	1	(b)	—	(b)	—	3	82	89
Social-service exchange	8	(b)	6	—	2	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Social-service Councils	50	(b)	—	—	49	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	47	50
Social-service Federations	—	—	—	—	17	3	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	15	20
Councils of social agencies	20	3	—	—	6	4	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Other social-welfare planning councils	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$500. ^c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under—					
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions			Income from in- vestments sources	Receipts from in- dividuals receiving service	Net receipts from persons receiving service	Per- sonal ex- penses of other activities	\$14	\$44	Public auspices			Private auspices		
					Community chest	Other charity	Other sources							1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
OKLAHOMA CITY AREA																			
<i>Child welfare, total</i>	190	57	64	50	14	14	4	\$136	\$117	4	4	4	4	44	\$3,837	\$4,205	\$524	\$704	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	31	4	5	20	6	6	2			2				44	42	24	24	31	
Institutions for dependent children	73	29	23	15	6	6	2			2				(b)	19	52	31		
Day nurseries	13	12	6	10	6	6	6			(b)				17	25	11	11		
Maternity homes	12	25	25	6	6	6	6			17				31	37	12	12		
Services to children with behavior problems	25	37	37	37	37	37	37			37				37	37	37	37		
Institutions for delinquent children	37																		
Other child-welfare services																			
<i>Family welfare and relief, total</i>	3,920	230	1,007	2,496	60	76	26	(0)	44	44	3,366	3,722	3,722	3,722	1,622	1,500	1,500	1,500	208
Work Projects Administration	1,500			1,500	1	1	1												
Fire Department, Administration	322	166	18	53	61	61	3	(0)			195	204	204	204	253	237	237	237	118
General and personal welfare	237	1	163	163	163	163	163												
Aid to dependent children	327	3	801	807	23	23	23												
Aid to the aged	1,612	(b)	23	1															
Aid to the blind	46																		
Service and relief to transients and travelers	1																		
Special service to travelers	(b)																		
Shelters for transient and homeless	23																		
Special overnight care																			
Legal aid	32	28	1	4	4	4	1												
Training for aged, dependent adults	46	1	1	1	1	1	1												
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	46																		
Other services to the handicapped	3	3	3	3	3	3	3												
Domestic relations and probation service	17																		
Other relief and service to adults																			
Health services, total	408	156	190	3	26	12	12		111						350	355	355	110	142
General and special hospitals	207	11	85	1	1	1	1		108						90	101	101	87	105
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	36	11	36	1	1	1	1		1						36	36	36	36	36
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	38	38	38	38	38	38	38								34	38	38	38	38
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	60	20	24	(b)	7	7	2								42	44	44	44	44
Health care clinics	11	1	1	1	1	1	1								38	37	37	37	37
Medical and dental clinics	37	37	37	37	37	37	37												
Medical and doctors' offices	26	20	8	6	6	6	6												
Public health-nursing service	8	6	6	2	3	9	2												
School hygiene medical service	6	6	6	2	2	2	2												
Other health services	69	54	54	54	54	54	54												
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	258	24	24						112	31					28	24	24	172	234
Services of group-work agencies	130								74	1									
Special services of group-work agencies	28								6	22									
Public recreation other than summer camps	24								30	6									
Local groups, under not less than	45								30	2									
Summer camps	30								24	1									
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	33								33										
Community chest	3								3										
Sesame financial federation	25								25										
Council of social agencies	5								5										
Other social-welfare planning councils	5																		

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)*

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under —						
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Other Chart.	Receipts from pre- investments of service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1942	All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,635	\$803	\$1,239	\$2,252	\$487	\$409	\$221	\$1,322	\$19	\$83	\$6,710	\$4,288	\$2,040	\$2,346					
Child welfare, total.....	309	45	54	(b)	78	96	4	22	1	11	98	185	211						
Protective factor care of dependent children.....	71	10	5	(b)	34	12	1	9	1	18	15	50	112						
Institutions for dependent children.....	127	12	3	(b)	24	75	2	4	(b)	6	21	15	102	112					
Day nurseries.....	9				4	2		3					7	9					
Maternity homes.....	27				16	5		5	(b)					21	27				
Services to children with behavior problems.....	18	18						2					18	18					
Institutions for delinquent children.....	57	4	46								5	35	50	5	7				
Other child-welfare services.....																			
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,633	340	766	2,214	153	47	13	30	1	68	5,992	3,324	308	309					
Family Project Administration.....	1,450			1,450							3,993	1,450							
Family relief and family welfare.....		(b)		(b)	125	9	2	(b)	3	347	(b)								
Other relief and family welfare.....		169	4	185				(b)	4	432									
Aid to Dependent Children.....	432	61	554	554				(b)	1	1,044	1,142								
Aid to the aged.....	1,142	31	554	17	17			(b)	1	36	35								
Aid to the blind.....	35	1																	
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	5																		
Special service to travelers.....	5																		
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	8	(b)																	
Special overnight care.....																			
Legal aid and services for aged, dependent adults.....	119	67																	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	78	3	6	6															
Other services for the handicapped.....	10	8		3															
Other relations and probation services.....	33																		
Health services, total.....	2,335	398	420	38	62	196	3	1,208	7	3	612	846	1,257	1,490					
General and special hospitals.....	1,664	236	75	55	13	136	(b)	1,203			276	314	1,102	1,350					
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	22	22	275								12	22							
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	282										224	282							
Hospital admitting and verifying bureaus.....	65	8	10	3	10	34	1	2	(b)	1	15	16	68	48					
Clinical system of health and doctors' offices.....	63	17	37			9					16	54	7	9					
Medical social service.....	69	5			12	40		2			4	6	65	69					
Public health-nursing service.....	6	6									24	36							
School hygiene medical service.....	36	36	1	23	13			1		41	116	15	13						
School hygiene nursing service.....	91																		
Other health services.....	129																		
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	308	20				143	70	1	62	10	1	15	20	246	288				
Services of group-work agencies.....	211					107	60	1	38	5	(b)		179	211	8				
Special services of group-work agencies.....	8					3	4												
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	20	20											20		44	49			
Local groups under national programs.....	49					33	4		10	2	1				23	20			
Summer camps.....	20					(b)	3		14	2	(b)								
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	49					49									45	49			
Social service exchange.....	3					3									5	3			
Community Chest.....	38					38									33	36			
Community financial federations.....						9									7	9			
Council of social agencies.....																			
Other social-welfare planning councils.....																			

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available for 1940 for new agency then an operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

PROVIDENCE AREA									
Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under—		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Community Chest	Income from other sources	Net receipts from persons receiving other services	All other	Public auspices 1940
Child welfare, total.....	\$8,369	\$1,505	\$2,349	\$1,307	\$587	\$467	\$432	\$1,667	\$21
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	285	10	107	45	45	24	5	13	4
Institutes for dependent children.....	18	4	64	10	10	47	8	18	(e)
Day nurseries.....	9	(e)	5	6	6	40	1	1	(e)
Maternity homes.....	71	14	5	6	2	1	16	1	4 (e)
Services to children with behavior problems.....	59	50	5	5	5	1	1	1	4 (e)
Institutions for delinquent children.....	59	50	5	5	5	1	1	1	4 (e)
Other child-welfare services.....	59	50	5	5	5	1	1	1	4 (e)
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,872	713	1,382	1,289	158	77	133	33	13
Work Projects Administration.....	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
Farm Security Administration.....	554	162	136	118	17	5	3	1	2,131
General relief and family welfare.....	1,360	539	183	136	136	136	136	136	136
Aid to dependent children.....	358	505	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
Aid to the aged.....	989	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Aid to the blind.....	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	49	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Special services to transients and travelers.....	49	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Special overnight care, firms and individuals.....	6	(e)	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
Legal aid.....	288	50	3	3	3	6	6	6	6
Institution for aged, dependent adults.....	54	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	25	5	20	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other services to the handicapped.....	50	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Domestic-relations and probation services.....	139	35	1	(e)	20	16	15	15	15
Other relief and service to adults.....	24	17	7	7	7	16	15	15	15
Health services, total.....	3,411	660	717	17	125	181	254	1,446	1
General and special hospitals.....	2,063	437	50	40	4	29	147	183	1
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients.....	256	(e)	216	4	15	11	1	8	1,192
Hospitals admitting certified patients.....	608	2	437	437	437	1	38	130	(e)
Clinic services.....	139	35	1	(e)	20	16	15	15	15
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	24	17	7	7	7	16	15	15	15
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices.....	32	6	2	(e)	45	3	5	5	5
Public-health-nursing service.....	132	48	30	32	32	1	12	26	(e)
School hygienic medical service.....	30	30	32	32	32	1	1	1	1
School hygienic nursing service.....	32	32	43	5	9	8	3	21	21
Other health services.....	88	43	5	6	6	5	5	5	5
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	435	51	1	1	133	77	28	130	7
Services of group-work agencies.....	257	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Social services, other than group work.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public recreation, other than group work.....	80	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Local groups under national programs.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Summer camps.....	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	85	1	6	6	66	9	2	1	1
Social-service exchange.....	6	6	6	6	43	8	2	1	1
Community Chest.....	46	8	8	8	16	7	1	1	1
Sectorial financial federations.....	16	16	16	16	7	1	1	1	1
Council of social agencies.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other sectorial-welfare planning councils.....	16	16	16	16	7	1	1	1	1
	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Less than \$500.

b Includes \$175,180 from state and local financial federations.

c \$1,000.

d Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

e Totals for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public Funds			Private Funds			Expenditures under—						
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chas.	Other sources	Income from in- vestments receiving service	Recpts from persons other than service activities	Net ex- penses from other activities	Public auspices 1940	1942	1940	1942
Child welfare, total	\$116	45	6	79	97	15	21	18	120	234	232		
Protective, foster care of dependent children	135	17	7	7	80	13	(b)	8	3	28	55	78	79
Institutions for dependent children	130	1			6	7		3	15	8	12	129	118
Day nurseries	10				8	3		2	2				
Maternity homes	24				3	5		7	(b)			9	24
Services to children with behavior problems	36	36	20										
Institutions for delinquent children	47	16	29										
Other child-care welfare services					(b)								
Family welfare and relief, total	2,026	416	243	1,222	162	73	39	9	42	3,069	1,675	313	331
Work Projects Administration	975			975						2,367	975		
Farm Security Administration	162	72	48	107	15	2			3	327	246	135	
General relief and family welfare	53	60	102							109	215	125	
Aid to dependent children	215	97	130							230	309	230	
Aid to the aged	309	82	6	10	(b)					18	22		
Aid to the blind													
Service rendered to transients and travelers	22	6	6	1	7	(b)							
Special service to travelers	12	1											
Service to transients and homeless	21	1			9	1							
Small overnight care					1								
Legal aid	1												
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	179	74	1	57	37	2			25	48	72	99	107
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	38		6	6				1			12	25	26
Other services to the handicapped													
Domestic relations and probation services	23		23										
Other relief and service to adults	50	15		29				3	3	19	23		
Health services, total	2,244	601	526	48	59	101	6	857	47	1,218	1,927	277	318
General and general hospitals	1,234	206	107	18		81	4	795	22	452	1,003	194	230
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	182	132	31							164	182		
Hospital for nervous and mental patients	336		323							13	289	336	
Hospital for training and certifying bureaus													
Clinical services for aged	163	47	50	10	17	1		27	10	115	162	1	1
Mental hygiene clinics	23	7	1		14	(b)			(b)	1	1	21	21
Medical service: Nurses and doctors' offices	30	30								13	30		
Medical-social service	10	3		3	4					(b)	10		
Public health-nursing service	102	58	(b)	1	23		2	16		50	55	44	47
School hygiene medical service	11	11								12	28		
School hygiene nursing service	28	28								109	17	18	
Other health services	127	80	13	15	18					95			
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	478		76	(b)						25	62	75	353
Services of group work agencies	284	1								20			
Recreation and sports	14												
Public recreation other than sports	75	75											
Local groups under national programs	29												
Some camps													
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	103		(b)										
Social-service exchange													
Section financial federations	5												
Council of social agencies	63												
Other social-service planning councils	19												
	17												

^a Total represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Less than \$500. ^c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.^d Expenditures of one agency providing legal aid included in general-relief and family-welfare field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the ten programs.^e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	ROCHESTER AREA						Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditures 1940	Local	Federal	Contributions from Community other than Charity sources	Income from investments in service activities	Net receipts from persons receiving service	from all other sources	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1940	1940
Child welfare, total	1,162	811	14	153	2	41	119	22	577	650
Protective, foster care of dependent children	111	633	14	60	1	15	87	2	461	541
Institutions for dependent children	133	52		65	1	10	24	19	191	174
Day nurseries	18	(b)		15	2	(b)	7	1	25	33
Mental health	109	109		15					19	18
Services to children with behavior problems	17	17							116	109
Institutions for delinquent children									16	16
Other child-welfare services									17	17
Family welfare and relief, total	6,658	2,685	1,398	1,963	223	39	93	217	9	30
Work Projects Administration	1,000			1,000					2,949	1,000
Family Security Administration	(b)			(b)					(b)	
General relief and family welfare	2,436	1,418	826	132	10	5	45	16	5,62	2,589
Aid to dependent children	478	252	111	114					478	160
All to the blind	2,111	804	453	837					1,911	2,111
Services to the blind	2	9	6	11					39	39
Services and relief to transients and travelers	3				3	(b)			27	3
Special service to transients									3	3
Shelters for transient and homeless	59	1			2	15	2	29	9	54
Special overnight care										59
Legal aid	15			14		(b)			14	14
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	434	144	1	60	13	82	126	7	144	146
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	39			11	1	4	(b)	23	(c)	(c)
Other services to the handicapped									37	37
Other institutional and probation service	56								57	56
Other relief and services to adults	(b)								(b)	(b)
Health services, total	6,890	1,874	923	3,481	50	285	3,448	1	2,675	2,783
General and special hospitals	4,684	980	3	158	21	83	3,242		884	918
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	551	537							427	551
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	986	893							986	986
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus										
Clinic service	395	86	3	72		171	62	1	57	53
Mental-hygiene clinics	47	15		20	12	(b)			19	17
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	17	17							(d)	(d)
Medical-social services									76	97
Public and private nursing services	173	13	5	55	5	30			13	13
School and private nursing services	13	78	78	36	12	5			106	86
Other health services	145	71	19	284	19	10	252	124	86	90
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,182	492							525	515
Services of group-work agencies	497								399	497
Special services of group-work agencies	20								20	20
Public recreation other than summer camps	525	492								
Local groups under national programs	52								48	48
Summer camps	89								68	68
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	126	4							106	126
Social-service exchange	8	4								
Community Chest	91								70	6
Social-service foundations									89	89
Local foundations	27								27	27
Other social-welfare planning councils										

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^bLess than \$500. ^cDate not available. ^dExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

^eTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service, and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)*

Field of service	Expenditures under—									
	Public funds					Private funds				
	Total expenditure 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Community chest	Receipts from other sources	Income from renters of houses	Private funds from receiving other service	Net profits from other activities	All other
ST. LOUIS AREA										
Child welfare, total	\$26,806	\$5,666	\$4,194	\$6,387	\$11,876	\$1,445	\$550	\$5,977	\$225	\$471
Protective, foster care of dependent children	581	336	19	3	158	29	13	37	4	3
Institutes for dependent children	479	5	(c)	3	173	135	108	45	11	331
Day nurseries	61	(c)	12	24	12	2	19	3	5	42
Boarding schools	140	(c)	6	50	9	30	5	5	5	45
Services to children with behavior problems	153	153	265	24	9	(c)	7	45	134	153
Institutes for dependent children	157	19	24	9	(c)	7	7	45	167	175
Other child-welfare services	7	7	7	7	(c)	7	7	45	104	95
Family welfare and relief, total	12,261	251	3,879	6,270	504	481	159	281	29	406
Work Projects Administration	4,200	3	4,200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General relief and family welfare	1,925	3	1,302	384	193	32	3	2	7	1,846
General relief for dependent children	1,090	575	513	1,766	1,551	17	17	17	17	1,090
Aid to dependent children	3,338	11	1,000	204	204	4	5	38	(c)	530
Aid to the aged	204	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	10
Aid to the blind	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Service and relief to transients and travelers	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Shelters for transients and homeless	73	26	26	4	4	5	5	5	5	62
Special overnight care	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Legal aid	675	135	6	6	47	137	110	234	6	7
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	461	72	6	5	21	27	(c)	4	391	119
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	72	35	6	5	47	1	1	1	1	11
Other services to the handicapped	35	35	35	35	35	5	5	5	36	36
Domestic relations and probation service	163	58	58	43	54	54	2	2	57	57
Other relief and service to adults	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
Health services, total	11,117	4,470	296	113	534	173	238	5,102	132	39
General and special hospitals	7,034	1,920	12	12	161	124	213	4,635	49	8
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	669	475	36	91	91	3	2	55	1	1,504
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,606	1,172	196	7	7	(c)	116	3	11	1,360
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	672	284	13	50	106	31	22	149	16	9
Clinic service	122	12	10	9	9	(c)	1	1	1	12
Mental hygiene clinics	100	(c)	6	6	82	11	2	(c)	1	12
Medical-social service	289	115	17	28	78	1	27	(c)	3	78
Public-health-nursing service	93	91	17	2	17	17	17	17	17	93
School hygiene medical service	142	138	2	2	19	19	(c)	1	117	133
Other health services	590	353	16	19	19	(c)	1	1	63	143
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,520	293	(c)	169	556	19	456	21	6	418
Services of group-work agencies	703	143	1	1	116	284	19	274	5	5
Social-service exchange	134	134	1	1	134	134	1	134	1	134
Social financial federations	4	4	1	1	101	101	106	4	418	402
Public secretion of group-work agencies	142	292	1	1	15	37	(c)	1	1	128
Local groups under national programs	124	1	(c)	37	37	(c)	76	4	(c)	138
Summer camps	156	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	156
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	267	1	1	1	260	3	1	(c)	1	271
Social-service exchange	14	(c)	1	1	12	143	(c)	(c)	1	14
Social financial federations	143	1	1	1	143	1	(c)	(c)	1	143
Other social-service planning councils	4	54	1	1	54	54	1	(c)	1	4
Other social-service planning councils	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

† Excludes \$59,000 from various hospital and clinic service fields.

‡ Excludes \$1,000 from various hospital and clinic service fields.

§ Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SAN FRANCISCO AREA

Field of service	Public funds						Private funds						Expenditures under					
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from Community Chest	Other sources	Income from in- vestments	Recruits from in- persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other sources	Public auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942	Expenditures under			
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$27,027	\$8,248	\$3,244	\$5,744	\$1,798	\$640	\$312	\$1,317	\$156	\$568	\$29,301	\$17,669	\$7,864	\$9,356				
Child welfare, total.....	1,455	456	121	423	38	95	96	213	7	100	281	302	1,159	1,153				
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	536	198	66	125	89	4	8	31	(b)	60	8	10	590	546				
Institutions for dependent children.....	423	19	9	123	10	12	13	138	7	28	...	4	435	423				
Dog nurseries.....	69	1	1	1	34	2	9	23	(b)	6	...	4	56	48				
Kemper County home.....	57	(b)	130	43	43	2	1	15	5	6	...	169	157	69	47			
Services to children with behavior problems.....	157	130	4	43	33	5	2	15	5	6	101	135	29	58				
Institutions for delinquent children.....	192	100	42	42	33	5	2	15	5	6	101	135	29	58				
Other child-welfare services.....	192	100	42	42	33	5	2	15	5	6	101	135	29	58				
Family welfare and relief, total.....	12,348	3,870	1,633	5,694	335	253	81	83	5	395	23,553	11,197	892	1,151				
Work Projects Administration.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700				
Farm Security Administration.....	1,760	1,349	(b)	209	171	222	130	31	20	2	6	6,30	1,349	337	411			
General relief and family welfare.....	529	149	149	1,302	2,682	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529				
Aid to dependent children.....	5,443	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459				
Aid to the aged.....	309	102	94	114	114	19	1	1	3	2	325	309	21	21				
Aid to the blind.....	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26				
Service and relief to transients and trawlers.....	11	11	11	11	11	1	0	1	2	1	34	34	14	14	6			
Shelter for transient and homeless.....	21	21	21	21	21	10	10	7	3	1	11	11	21	21				
Special overnight care.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12				
Legal aid.....	1,055	785	28	28	70	101	49	50	50	(b)	651	785	216	270				
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	449	449	449	449	449	6	6	6	6	387	35	55	261	394				
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12				
Other services to the handicapped.....	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127				
Domestic relations and probation service.....	6	6	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	12	5	12	12				
Other relief and service to adults.....	6	6	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	12	5	12	12				
Health services, total.....	10,987	3,081	1,490	50	431	214	101	101	5,584	6	40	4,743	5,121	4,881	5,876			
General and special hospitals.....	7,394	1,779	37	37	212	166	98	98	5,075	6	21	1,915	2,045	4,393	5,340			
Hospitals for the chronically ill, patients for nervous and mental patients.....	1,682	204	134	134	9	9	9	9	977	2	1	448	1,683	109	109			
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	1,682	110	50	50	181	36	1	1	167	2	1	448	1,683	109	109			
Clinic service.....	754	187	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110				
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	23	73	1	1	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
Medical services: Home and doctors' offices.....	74	74	73	73	8	8	8	8	8	8	86	74	2	2				
Medical-social service.....	8	8	2	2	18	2	2	2	32	32	50	50	58	53				
Public health-nursing service.....	103	48	2	2	18	2	2	2	11	11	67	66	127	127				
School hygiene medical service.....	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	118	118	127	127				
School hygiene nursing service.....	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127				
Other health and leisure-time services.....	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424				
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	2,012	832	2	2	415	133	25	25	437	137	32	916	1,044	745	908			
Services of group-work agencies.....	597	1	1	1	360	28	24	24	133	58	3	612	612	211	211			
Special services of group-work agencies.....	211	211	211	211	211	9	9	9	166	3	27	994	994	60	60			
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	994	825	825	825	825	52	1	1	166	3	27	867	867	73	64			
Public groups under national programs.....	64	6	6	6	6	4	5	1	124	4	2	50	50	73	96			
Summer camps.....	146	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	124	4	2	50	50	73	96			
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	216	8	8	8	193	2	11	11	11	1	7	6	186	210				
Social-service exchanges.....	13	2	2	2	11	11	11	11	11	1	7	6	14	13				
Community Chest.....	123	2	2	2	123	123	123	123	123	1	1	1	116	123				
Sectional financial federations.....	13	2	2	2	123	123	123	123	123	1	1	1	116	123				
Council of social agencies.....	34	6	6	6	38	2	11	11	11	1	7	6	38	40				
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	46	6	6	6	26	2	11	11	11	1	7	6	33	40				

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, b Less than \$500. c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Other sources	Income from in- vestments	Receipts from pro- fession- als other than service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$2,857	\$713	\$497	\$823	\$136	\$50	\$4	\$582	\$2	\$49	\$2,837	\$2,000	\$674	\$857
Child welfare, total	123	53	18	30	7	4	9	2	2	46	45	73	78	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	23	17	3	4	2	3	(b)	2	2	15	16	3	7	
Institutions	15	23	3	13	2	3	3	2	2	7	3	4	10	
Day nurseries	10	10	2	6	1	1	3	1	1	10	10	1	1	
Maternity homes	14	3	1	6	1	1	3	1	1	12	12	14	14	
Services to children with behavior problems	11	11	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	11	11	11	
Other child-welfare services	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	
Family welfare and relief, total	1,662	468	304	807	25	10	(b)	2	(b)	46	2,455	1,590	67	72
Work Projects Administration	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	1,068	500	500	500	
Farm relief and family welfare	1	333	4	1	21	8	1	(b)	1	3	1	1	1	
General relief and family welfare	369	49	294	294	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	676	348	24	21	
Aid to dependent children	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	559	540	559	540	
Aid to the blind	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	652	523	523	523	
Service and relief to transient and travelers	3	6	6	11	2	(b)	1	(b)	(b)	22	22	22	22	
Shelters for transient and homeless	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	21	12	12	12	
Legal aid	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	45	35	48	39	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other services to the handicapped	21	19	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	19	1	1	1	
Other relief and services to children	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Health services, total	928	161	175	16	13	20	(b)	543	(b)	292	320	440	607	
General and special hospitals	617	25	23	12	1	14	(b)	541	(b)	28	34	41	588	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	41	20	20	129	129	129	129	129	129	107	129	129	129	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	129	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	54	4	3	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	57	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Clinic service	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	17	13	13	13	
Mental-hygiene clinics	16	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Medical service	12	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	12	
Nursing service	44	38	38	1	4	2	2	2	2	31	42	2	2	
Other health services	130	32	32	1	54	14	(b)	28	(b)	1	43	46	78	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	56	32	32	1	40	7	(b)	9	(b)	56	55	56	54	
Services of group-work agencies	4	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	43	46	46	46	
Special services of group-work agencies	46	32	32	14	(b)	14	14	14	14	43	46	46	46	
Pub. recreation other than summer camps	17	17	17	6	3	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7	
Local groups under national programs	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	
Summer camps	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	31	42	42	42	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Social-service exchange	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	
Community Chests and federations														
Councils of social agencies														
Other social-welfare planning councils														

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public funds	Expenditures under—									
		Total expenditures	Local	Federal	Contributions	Income from persons receiving services	Net from profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	Year
											1940
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. AREA											
Child welfare, total	\$5,171	\$1,226	\$451	\$1,134	\$278	\$198	\$215	\$1,103	\$16	\$151	\$5,310
Protective, foster care of dependent children	143	1	97	45	19	31	40	43	43	180	164
Institutions for dependent children	46	46	111	23	7	4	17	15	15	103	97
Day nurseries	21			7	(b)	7	7	(b)	(b)	20	8
Maternity homes	33	33								26	33
Services to children with behavior problems	93	12	14	8	15	(b)		43	31	27	54
Institution for delinquent children											
Other child-welfare services											
Family welfare and relief, total	2,229	807	600	1,134	61	34	51	29	3	102	4,580
Work Projects Administration	460			460						1,906	460
State Sanitariums, Administration	301	396	35	43	21	12	2	1	1	1,380	159
General and special health and welfare	206	69	69	596						300	206
Aid to dependent children	1,193	199	398	5	6	(b)				1,167	1,193
Aid to the aged										10	13
Aid to the blind											5
Service and relief to transients and travelers	6	2	2	5	1	2	9	3	(b)		
Special service to transients and travelers											
Shelters for transient and homeless	18										
Special overnight care											
Legal aid	8										
Information for legal aid and other services	189	126		7	(b)	39	18	(b)	101	114	126
Shelters for persons for whom no family care provided	112	4	4	3						8	8
Other services to the handicapped										93	93
Domestic relations and probation service	16	16									
Other relief and service to adults	1			1						12	16
Health services, total	1,630	288	240	47	40	113	900	15	2	470	467
General and special hospitals	1,159	126	32	13	19	96	872		1	95	120
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	28	28	182							25	28
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	152									152	152
Hospital affiliating and certifying bureaus	56	21	11	4	1	7	(b)			26	26
Clinic services	12	10	37	2	2					34	34
Mental hygiene clinics										14	14
Medical services, homes and doctors' offices	34	32	2	(b)	1	9				69	34
Medical services, homes and doctors' offices	10	6	6	28	(b)	1	15			(c)	9
Public health nursing services	60	37	27							32	37
School hygiene medical service										26	27
School hygiene nursing service	34	34								33	34
Other health services	54									23	23
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	446	85	85	87	105	20	135	13	4	110	114
Services of group-work agencies	243										
Special services of group-work agencies	7										
Public recreation other than sum camp	111	42								105	111
Leisure camps under national programs	20									23	28
Summer camps	59	3								51	56
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	38									3	32
Social service exchange	1										
Community Chest	27									2	1
Sector and financial federations										25	27
Council of social agencies	9									6	9
Other social-welfare planning councils											

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. b Less than \$500. c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.— Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

Field of service	Public Funds										Expenditures under—									
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Char- ities	Other sources	Receips from private foundations and corporations	Receips from private individual service activities	Net profits from cor- porate activities	All other	Public auspices	Total expenditures 1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942		
TOTAL, all fields...	\$9,686	\$3,459	\$2,017	\$1,261	\$519	\$121	\$87	\$2,039	\$23	\$162	\$8,995	\$6,431	\$2,897	\$3,255						
Child welfare, total	614	346	55	69	22	28	72	1	20	321	262	338	322							
Private institutions for dependent children	253	179	18	39	6	35	19	1	14	162	182	78	71							
Day nurseries	25	115	1	26	20	28	3	1	15	246	15	246	243							
Maternity homes	6	5		1	1	3	3			6	6	6	6							
Services to children with behavior problems	5	40		4	1	1				33	37	2	6							
Institutions for delinquent children	43	37		4	1	3				28	48	6	6							
Other child-welfare services	48	12																		
Family welfare and relief, total	4,507	1,874	1,012	1,248	109	35	3	115	(b)	110	6,877	4,231	227	276						
Work Projects Administration	620			620							1,666	620								
For families of dependent children	3	1,105	678	3	75	20	(b)	35	(b)		3,577	1,808	95	105						
General relief and family welfare	1,914	1,110	30	80	1	1		1			263	221								
Aid to dependent children	1,171	306	292	58	1	1		42			984	1,175								
Aid to the blind	14	8	4	9	1	1		1			16	18								
Aid to transient and travelers	3	3	1	1	1	1		1									3	4		
Shelters for transient and homeless	24	5		8	3	3	(b)	5									20	16		
Special overnight care	3							3										3		
Legal aid																				
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	407	325	6		11	10	2	27		26	320	358	45	50						
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	94				9	(b)	(b)			84	(c)									
Services to the handicapped	12	12			1	1														
Day care services to handicapped children	12	12			1	1														
Other relief and services to adults	9	6						3												
Health services, total	3,976	1,066	949	13	74	38	35	1,756	14	29	1,614	1,740	1,907	2,236						
General and special hospitals	2,123	299	13	42	13	26	1,702	11	(b)	28	263	360	54	1,739	2,069					
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	360	348									851	877								
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	877	2	875																	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus																				
Clinic service	118	94	3		7	(b)	4	6	4		47	45	97	72						
Mental-hygiene clinics	17	7																		
Medical service	78	56	22		4	(b)	1	1		10										
Health and medical service	28	13			4	(b)	1	4	15											
Public health and medical service	95	47	6	20	1															
School hygiene and health service	60	53	7																	
School hygiene, nursing and service	57	50			1	24	(b)	22												
Other health services	173	98	28																	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	506	168			196	18	21	95	7	2	183	179	344	328						
Services of group-work agencies	210	1																		
Public recreation other than summer camps	179	167																		
Local groups under national programs	47																			
Summer camps	70																			
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	64	5	(b)																	
Community Chests	9	4																		
Social welfare federations	48																			
Central social welfare planning councils	2																			
Other social welfare planning councils	7																			

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$500. ^c Data not available. ^d Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under—					
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	Federal	Community Other sources	Conflicting Community Chest	Income from in- vestments	Private funds from per- sons re- ceiving service	Net receipts from other activities	Public auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942		
TOTAL, all fields,.....	\$19,789	\$9,516	\$3,401	\$1,749	\$883	\$452	\$3,348	\$115	\$305	\$16,744	\$12,928	\$5,916	\$6,861	
Child welfare, total.....	1,364	821	12	256	80	120	79	(6)	17	696	831	498	533	
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	534	428	12	69	(b)	1	24	(6)	—	314	449	75	85	
Institutions for dependent children.....	465	148	—	127	55	9	10	(6)	—	144	144	44	32	
Domestic training.....	60	—	—	23	11	22	4	(6)	—	—	—	55	61	
Maternity homes.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
Services to children with behavior problems.....	102	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	93	17	17	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	162	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	145	—	—	
Other child welfare services.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,675	2,140	—	3,110	353	395	208	183	2	285	9,888	5,175	1,296	
Work Projects Administration.....	2,150	—	—	2,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,001	2,150	—	—
General Relief and Family Welfare.....	1,242	849	—	259	127	4	2	1	—	—	883	847	369	396
Aid to dependent children.....	530	615	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	530	—	—
Aid to the aged.....	1,184	49	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,115	1,115	—	—
Aid to blind, deaf, and crippled children.....	59	59	90	30	30	4	—	—	—	—	17	13	38	43
Services related to transient and travel services.....	15	13	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Special services to transient and homeless.....	115	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	140	90
Special overnight care,.....	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	98
Legal aid.....	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	677	210	76	37	131	198	102	—	—	150	196	412	482	
Sheila employment for the handicapped.....	401	28	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	50	50	303	351
Other services to the handicapped.....	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Other services and relations to adults.....	59	59	—	4	10	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relief and services to adults.....	23	—	—	—	4	10	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services, total.....	10,189	6,227	264	500	121	119	2,886	69	2	5,879	6,585	3,122	3,603	
General and special hospitals, total.....	4,662	1,747	7	283	54	103	2,468	—	—	1,158	1,656	2,592	3,007	
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients.....	664	643	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	627	664	—	—	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	2,182	2,975	—	18	—	—	206	—	—	2,924	2,924	—	—	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	109	27	—	40	13	8	64	—	—	(b)	(c)	45	33	
Clinic service.....	476	213	65	31	—	—	85	52	—	339	244	198	232	
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	32	31	
Medical services, hospital and doctors' offices.....	16	14	—	64	1	(b)	—	—	—	17	16	—	—	
Public health services.....	128	—	—	133	3	—	3	17	—	(b)	55	106	52	
Public health nursing services.....	311	133	34	—	7	—	39	2	—	75	63	—	—	
School health services.....	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	
School hygiene and health services.....	36	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	—	—	
Other health services.....	470	338	60	13	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	407	85	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,203	319	13	375	276	5	201	64	(b)	—	—	—	—	
Services of group-work agencies, total.....	537	—	13	277	69	4	124	62	—	—	—	515	537	
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	179	319	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	—	179	
Local groups under national programs.....	31	—	—	26	4	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	32	31	
Summer camps,.....	136	—	—	21	7	1	76	(b)	—	—	—	131	136	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	338	8	—	2	316	11	1	—	—	—	—	17	372	
Social-service exchange,.....	27	4	—	(b)	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Community Chest,.....	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	
Sector and territorial federations,.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Council of social agencies,.....	38	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	41	4	—	2	24	11	1	—	—	—	—	17	22	

^a Total is a report, sum of figures below, and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Excludes of one hospital admitting and certifying bureaus included in other health services. ^c Excludes of one hospital admitting and certifying bureaus included in other health services. ^d Total because of inability of census to separate expenditures for the two programs. ^e Excludes of one hospital admitting and certifying bureaus included in the various hospital and clinic service fields, stated in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields, stated in 1940.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Concluded

Field of service	WICHITA AREA						Expenditures under—					
	Public funds			Private funds			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions Community Other Char. sources	Income from In- vestments receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$4,319	\$1,077	\$562	\$1,336	\$188	\$64	\$6	\$980	\$9	\$94	\$3,105	\$2,984
Child welfare, total	148	64	11	41	10	5	17	(b)	50	53	71	95
Protective, foster care of dependent children	29	7	1	18	1	1	(b)	2	4	2	22	27
Institutions for dependent children	43	14	(b)	9	5	4	11	2	—	—	5	43
Day nurseries	8	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	8
Mentality homes	17	3	—	7	3	4	2	—	—	16	16	17
Services to children with behavior problems	19	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institution for dependent children	32	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	36	32	—	—
Other child welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family welfare and relief, total	2,662	746	445	1,324	28	13	1	9	3	94	2,725	2,514
Wor. Proj. for Protection of Dependent Children	825	—	—	825	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,063	825
Form. Security Administration	559	344	184	131	22	6	1	2	—	—	3	—
General relief and family welfare	167	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	529
General relief to dependent children	361	222	184	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	230
Aid to the aged	757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	57
Aid to the blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	757
Service and relief to transients and travelers	34	13	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	34
Special service to travelers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelter or transient and homeless	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social or overnight care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelter employment for aged, dependent adults	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other services to the handicapped	112	1	7	(b)	5	2	(b)	4	—	—	—	—
Other services to the handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Does not include relations and probation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relief and services to adults	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services, total	1,285	241	107	13	19	10	—	895	(b)	207	364	548
General and special hospitals	559	73	6	2	—	—	—	877	—	67	73	521
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	49	38	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	32	86
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	94	1	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	89	—
Hospitals admitting and certifying bureaus	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental-hygiene clinics	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Medical-surgical offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical-surgical service	20	7	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	12	8	11
Public health-nursing service	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	7	1
School hygiene-medical service	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	13
School hygiene-nursing service	61	6	6	15	9	5	—	(b)	—	43	80	16
Other health services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	197	25	—	76	30	(b)	50	7	—	33	52	96
Services of group-work agencies	85	—	—	54	1	(b)	23	7	—	—	62	85
Special services of group-work agencies	25	25	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	33	52	—
Public recreation other than summer camps	52	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local groups under national programs	21	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	21
Summer camps	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	10	(b)	—	—	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	27	1	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Social-service exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Chest	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	22
Sectional financial federations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council of social agencies	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other social-welfare planning councils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

*Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b) Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE II.—Estimated Value of Blue Stamps Distributed to Public-Assistance Cases in 30 Urban Areas, 1942^a

Urban area	Blue stamps	TOTAL, 30 areas.....	\$13,412,357
Akron.....	316,653		
Baltimore.....	265,217		
Birmingham ^b	415,102		
Buffalo.....	865,714		
Canton.....	54,091		
Cincinnati.....	895,996		
Cleveland.....	1,073,416		
Dallas.....	285,721		
Dayton.....	226,425		
Des Moines.....	286,675		
Fort Worth.....	405,738		
Flintford.....	100,213		
Houston.....	445,723		
Kansas City, Mo.....	426,093		
Los Angeles.....	2,139,148		
Louisville.....	283,188		
Milwaukee.....	197,549		
New Orleans.....	774,546		
Oklahoma City.....	307,389		
Omaha.....	310,333		
Providence.....	385,333		
Richmond.....	157,310		
Rochester.....	792,252		
St. Louis.....	897,485		
San Francisco.....	343,922		
Sioux City.....	198,415		
Springfield, Mass.....	211,208		
Syracuse.....	.....	
Washington, D. C.....	351,502		
Wichita.....	.....	

^a In addition, surplus foods were distributed directly in Dallas, Des Moines, Fort Worth, Flintford, Houston, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Syracuse, and Washington. Estimates prepared by Department of Agriculture.

City	Regular		Vacation and outside-school-hours		Percent change
	1940	1942	1940	1942	
Baltimore.....	3,866	18,735	+ 384.6	1,361	3,553 + 161.1
Birmingham.....	235	735	+ 212.8	114	362 + 217.5
Buffalo.....	1,970	5,594	+ 184.0	1,885	5,617 + 198.0
Cincinnati ^b	1,632	3,707	+ 127.1	1,080	3,037 + 181.2
Cleveland.....	4,223	8,358	+ 97.9	1,348	10,123 + 651.0
Dayton.....	480	1,185	+ 146.9	268	1,609 + 500.4
Indianapolis.....	1,064	4,358	+ 309.6	222	1,299 + 485.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	1,027	+ 1287.8	16	203 (c)
Louisville ^c	538	1,853	+ 244.4	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	1,057	6,081	+ 475.3	1,518	12,602 + 730.2
Omaha City.....	63	169	+ 168.3	749	1,662 + 121.9
Omaha.....	.....	25	1,122 (c)	58	560 + 865.5
Providence.....	740	2,585	+ 249.3	60	999 + 1565.0
Rochester.....	176	876	+ 397.7	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	865	5,180	+ 498.8	2,174	8,457 + 289.0
Syracuse.....	757	2,439	+ 222.2	285	1,065 + 273.7
Washington, D. C.....	2,399	12,015	+ 400.8	219	7,796 + 1176.7
Wichita.....	17	310	(c)	0	7 (c)

^b A "regular" certificate is a certificate permitting a minor to leave school and go to work. A "vacation and outside-school-hours" certificate is one permitting a minor to work only during vacation or outside school hours during the school term. In some of the above cities a regular certificate is issued whether the child's employment is for full-time or part-time work. Therefore, the figures for regular certificates may include some certificates issued for work outside school hours. These data are available for 19 of the 30 cities included in the 30 registration areas.

^c The figures for Cincinnati for 1942 are estimated.

^c Percent not shown where number of employment certificates is less than 50.

^d 1940 figures include all outside-school-hours certificates with regular certificates. In order to make the 1942 figures comparable, the two types of certificates were combined.

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